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MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855.

THE RECONSTITUTION OF POLAND.—The recent motion in the English Parliament for a royal address praying that the reconstitution of Poland within its ancient limits should be embraced in the pending negotiations at Vienna, as a measure just and necessary in itself and essential to the due maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, taken in connection with the able and extended speeches delivered in its support, and the very marked favor with which the abstract project was regarded even by Lord Palmerston himself, would seem to revive this generous dream as a still living question in European politics. If not thoroughly a vital question, it has at least the odor of practicality clinging to it, and is certainly fraught with many of the highest and most touching considerations that can move the patriot and statesman. Independently of its relations to the existing war, it is undoubtedly one of the most interesting political questions of the day or age. For, if practicable, it is loudly demanded by justice and the bleeding wrongs of Poland, and, if chimerical, it is a glorious phantom that should no longer be permitted to dazzle and betray a gallant people If it is only a beaming apparition, it should be scourged gracefully into the tomb. It is no doubt eminently deserving the careful attention of the leading minds of Europe at the present crisis, and it will unquestionably receive it. But we have no idea that its actual solution will be accomplished or even attempted, for the excellent reason that there is no power or combination of powers able to effect its solution. Russia would sooner think of dismantling Sebastopol or of annihilating Cronstadt or of surrendering the Crimea than of promoting or conceding the reestablishment of a nation she has herself so largely absorbed, and whose restoration, if it could be completely effected, would prove a towering and impassable barrier in her march to Supreme dominion. Prussia, whose settled policy in the present war is supposed to be one of rigorous neutrality, would beyond question unite actively with the Czar, rather than submit to the stupendous disgorgement involved in the reconstruction of Poland, and would thus put the Allies to their mettle in defence of their own live nationalities instead of the resuscitation of other people's dead ones. And Austria, on the part of the Allies themselves, could not assent to the movement without fully unclutching her own gigantic share of the spoils, with the prospect of witnessing the speedy "resurrection" of Hungary, and the inevitable consummation of every popular scheme she has of late so freely lavished her blood and treasure and even her national faith to crush and extirpate. The reconstitution of Poland must thus encounter the bitter and inflexible hostility of Prussia, Austria, and the whole of Germany, as well as that of Russia. It is manifestly little else than an amiable plan for tearing away the fragments of a lamb from a group of ravenous wild beasts. If, therefore, the British Parliament had adopted the motion to which we have referred, and followed it up by corresponding measures, as it must in consistency have done, the whole character and scope of the war would have changed in a twinkling, the Vienna Conference would have exploded like a bomb, and we should have seen new and unimagined combinations thronging and dissolving upon the European chessboard, with the most bewildering rapidity and confusion. The perilous bearing of the motion was too apparent to be denied. Accordingly, it was promptly withdrawn, at the urgent and courteous solicitation of Lord Palmerston, as tending unwisely to complicate the established bases of negotiation with Russia, and to add fresh if not insurmountable difficulties to the already critical state of affairs. And this will probably be the last of the Polish question in the English Parliament for an indefinite time. The unmistakable form with which the abstract idea of reviving the nationality of Poland was received on all sides, however, shows plainly that the question is still held in reserve by British statesmen, either as a measure of justice which they earnestly contemplate, or as a mere diplomatic resource—an effective piece of State machinery—a kind of national spectre which they discreetly preserve at once to appal the guilty consciences of the murderers of Poland and to subdue or restrain the restless temper of her sons.

And we are reluctantly constrained to think that these statesmen are impelled by the latter motive. Certain it is that they have hitherto shown a wonderful alacrity in parading the mournful calamities of Poland whenever it has suited their purpose to do so, and a surprising facility in overlooking them wholly when it hasn't. And it is no less certain that the vision of a great Pansclavonic empire, of which Russia and Poland shall be alike distinct and independent States, is now warmly embraced by many intelligent and influential Poles, and is rapidly attracting the faith and kindling the enthusiasm of the Polish masses. Nothing but a fond, lingering hope of recovering their separate nationality, to which they are still passionately devoted, even now checks and represses their strong tendency to Pansclavonic sympathies. The moment the conviction prevails that Poland can never be restored—the instant the Poles despair of recovering their own proper nationality—they will infallibly throw themselves into the arms of their Sclavonic kindred and become the relentless enemies of the West, with whose people they have really nothing in common but the recollection of mutual insults and aggressions. Poland will thus become an outpost of invasion instead of a barrier of defense to the present Allied powers—a consummation which they of course most devoutly deprecate. And we fear that it is simply a desire to avert or at all events to postpone this result which prompts Western statesmen to continue these significant allusions to the reconstruction of Poland, and to hold up before the ardent imagination of the Poles the exciting spectacle of a renewed and vigorous and splendid nationality as the probable birth of the future. This is surely very unjustifiable trifling with the noblest feelings of our nature, and its atrocity is not unparalleled in the annals of Statecraft.

On the other hand, if these statesmen and diplomatists honestly contemplate the reestablishment of Poland, and are perfectly sincere in the hopes they profess and encourage the Poles to entertain, we think they are more generous and less sagacious than the average order of their class. For reasons we have already expressed, and others more primary and radical, we have ourselves not the slightest faith in the future reinstatement of this ill-fated nation. If the apprehension of the Russo-Sclavonic influence, to which we have above referred, were thoroughly shared by the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, and by the other courts of Germany, as it assuredly is by the German people, a knot of very grave obstacles to the realization of this humane project would doubtless vanish. But unhappily the *dynasties* and *nations* of Germany cherish directly opposite interests and sympathies—the latter bitterly abhorring Russia, and the former embracing her as their defender and protector. And, since the various dynasties wield the resources of the State, Austria and Prussia with the rest of Germany, for all the purposes of the scheme in question, may be held an unbroken unit. They are set like flint against the movement, and, beyond all doubt, oppose it to the bitter end. They are indeed under a most stringent moral and political necessity to do so.

But if they were *not*—if the Germanic powers were willing, nay eager to reconstitute Poland, and to infuse into fresh political forms the spirit of her defunct nationality, and if Russia, instead of resisting the plan as a death-blow to her hopes of future aggrandizement if not to her integrity and independence, should even welcome it as the key to universal dominion—if, in a word, all the first powers of the earth were to unite cordially in the attempt, would it be anything but a magnificent mockery? We fear not. It could be only a sublime failure. Poland is not sleeping, but dead. And all the incantations of statesmanship—all the magic and sorcery of diplomacy can never bring a dead nation to life. There is no resurrection for States. As the tree falleth, so it must lie. However the gentler instincts of our nature may shrink from this judgment, it is the inexorable law of history. The complete and flourishing renewal of an extinct nationality would be as unequivocal a miracle as the resurrection of Lazarus or the revival of the young Shunamite. The beautiful vision of Ezekiel in which the scattered dry bones of the valley came together and were breathed upon by the Lord, and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army, has no political significance in our day. The dry bones of nations *cannot live.* Philanthropists and poets and statesmen may prophesy upon them, and sovereigns and diplomatists may cause them to shake and come mechanically together, but they will never clothe themselves with sinews and flesh and put on the blushing robes of life. There is no reversing the decrees of fate. A dead nation is irretrievably a thing of the past, and should be left tenderly to history. And Poland *is* a dead nation. Her career is spent, her mission is finished, her destiny is fulfilled. If she were literally *restored* to-morrow, the spectacle could hardly fail to disgust the civilized world, and even the poor, loving, enthusiastic Poles themselves would start back shocked and appalled. For the last hundred years of her existence she was notoriously a nation not fit to be. The death of Poland may have been a violent one, and achieved by infamous means, but whoever looks closely into her history, and especially into her concontion of the process of partition as portrayed by her own excellent and accomplished Stanislaus, will probably feel that her natural term was anticipated by only a brief time—and possibly not an hour too soon. However this may be, Poland is now as utterly dead as if she had died legitimately, and the trump of resurrection may sound eternally above her majestic plains without ever penetrating her "dull, cold ear." Therefore, in no irreverent spirit, we say, REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

☞ The president of the Mobile and Ohio railroad has succeeded in negotiating already for 10,000 tons of iron, sufficient to lay the track to Columbus, Miss. He has likewise arranged the foreign indebtedness of the company.

☞ Josh. McMullen, one of Capt. Moorhead's efficient aids, has laid us under obligations for river items.

DR. RAPHAEL'S LECTURE ON FRIDAY EVENING.—Dr. R.'s subject was "Design as exhibited in the Human Skeleton." He alluded to the shape of the skull, to the necessity of the brains being protected by a sphere of bone. He referred to the design exhibited in the peculiarity of the rotatory movement of the head on the spinal column, without which the cord would be liable to compression. He showed the vertebral column, mentioned its length, flexibility, &c., explained the different kinds of joints, ball and socket, hinge-joints, &c. He spoke also of the hand, and the manner in which its various movements are effected. In short he pointed out the most striking evidences of design and adaptation exhibited in the skeleton.

This is the last of Dr. Raphael's exceedingly interesting course of physiological lectures. We congratulate the public on having so able and willing an instructor in this branch of knowledge as Dr. R. We hope he will not in future be so chary of his favors, and that his excellent success this season may induce him at another time even more extensively to divulge the mysteries of the structure and function of man.

FIREMEN'S ROW.—An alarm of fire was given on Saturday evening. It was immediately reported among the boys who hang about the engine-houses that the alarm was false, and that it was raised for the purpose of breaking down the apparatus of the Hook and Ladder Company. Sure enough, a fight was got up on the corner of Main and Eighth streets, the hook and ladder apparatus taken possession of, and it was run down Eighth street and pitched into the river—the channel there being about 10 feet deep. We were not present when it occurred, but report has it that this valorous achievement was accomplished by members of the American Eagle and Relief companies. The wagon, which was a very handsome one, was got out the river yesterday, under the supervision of Mayor Barbee, but it is greatly damaged, and all the ladders and hooks, with the exception of one, are lost. The apparatus belongs to this city.

We learn that the matter will be brought to the notice of the councils by the Mayor.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.—We publish this morning an intensely interesting summary of foreign news, giving, among other matters of interest, a graphic and detailed description of the bombardment of Sebastopol for several days. A telegraph line was in operation from Lord Raglan's headquarters to London, but the latest dispatches had not been officially promulgated by the government. This was regarded by some as an unfavorable sign to the Allies. Napoleon, it is stated, will certainly go to the Crimea.

☞ An attempt was made night before last to enter the store of Mr. D. T. Randell, on Market street, above Fourth, by boring a hole through the back door. A gentleman in the room adjoining hearing the noise, thought it was one of the inmates of the house. He opened the door, when the burglars decamped.

FIRES.—The fire shortly after daybreak yesday morning originated from a charcoal house on Sixth street, near College. Last evening, the frame stable of Mr. Ruckstuhl, on the alley between Main and Market and Fifth and Sixth streets, was burned down.

MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Daily Democrat of the 3d thinks that 10,000 emigrants have arrived in that Territory since the opening of navigation—about three weeks ago. If the number be not over-estimated, the fact is without precedent in the history of Minnesota.

THE CHOLERA.—A letter from Westport, Mo., states that on the evening of the 3d the cholera broke out in that town in its most malignant form, causing thirteen deaths in twenty-four hours. In Kansas City the distress was even greater than in Westport.

☞ The Bell Tavern, at Huntsville, Ala., was destroyed by fire on Monday night last. It was the work of an incendiary. Insurance on builing and furniture $15,000, which will not cover the loss.

THE LATE FROSTS.—The St. Louis papers bring information that the late frosts have done great injury to vegetation and fruit in that vicinity and Northern Illinois.

☞ We are indebted to a committee of the Horticultural Society for the most beautiful and magnificent bouquet that we ever saw at this season of the year.

☞ We publish this morning an argument of Judge Nicholas upon the pending question of the mayoralty. It is very clear and very able.

☞ Henry Cummings has been tried and convicted at Pittsburg of mail robbery.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

LINES TO A VERY DEAR FRIEND.

Please let me sit beside thee and clasp thy hand in mine,
I'm weary of the world, I loathe the very daylight's shine,
And let me lay my throbbing brow upon thy faithful breast—
For there at least I can find peace and truthfulness and rest.

When rudely tossed by sorrow's storms upon life's beating sea,
And friends are false, that loved me once, 'tis then I most prize thee,
I know that *thou* at least are true, I know thou'lt ne'er betray,
And thou shall be my guiding star upon my darkest way.

Oft as I think of childhood's hours, those hours fore'er gone by,
A mother's love, a sister's smile, in weariness I sigh,
But thou art here, and that will light my weary heart with joy
Till I can meet the one I love, where bliss has no alloy.

Some things are left me yet to love, some bright flowers still bloom on,
Although the rarest ones to me, the cherished most, are gone,
But I will wreathe fresh hopes again, and for thy sake still smile,
Thy heart is pure as snow, and in its depths there is no guile.

EOLIA.

THE NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPLETED—TRIAL OF ITS CAPACITY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The steam fire engine, Louisville, No. 1, built for this city by Messrs. Lawson & Co., is completed, and is to be tried to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock, on the corner of Main and Third streets. We understand that it is a splendid piece of mechanism, and that it has many advantages over those built at Cincinnati.

With a view of bringing it into immediate use, the board of trustees of the fire department, on Saturday evening, elected a Chief and two Assistant Marshals, who are to direct its operations at fires. The choice fell upon Mr. J. Henry Thomas, as Chief, and Messrs. Sim. Watkins and Jesse Hammond, as Assistant Marshals.—They are all three old and experienced firemen, and Mr. Thomas is well acquainted with machinery. We do not think that a better election could have been made. There is no salary attached to their offices.

We are told that the city has a contract with Mr. Lawson for the management of the engine for the first year, and it is generally understood that Mr. Wm. Atkinson, one of the best mechanists in this city, will be the engineer. Besides an engineer there will be a fireman, ten hosemen, and three drivers for the horses—two horses for the engine and one horse for each of the hose carriages.

☞ The river here is falling slowly. Last evening there were 6 feet 1 inch water in the canal. The weather is quite warm. The St. Louis Republic, of Friday, says:

The river ot this point is receding slowly.—Reported on a stand from Rock Island to Quincy. The Illinois river is again reported rising. No change in the Missouri. The last arrival reports three and a half feet on the principal bars to St. Joseph, and three feet scant from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. There is ten feet in the channel of the Mississippi at Cairo. The weather is becoming warmer, and business on the Levee still continues brisk. A large number of boats are at the Levee waiting for cargoes for New Orleans.

The Combination.—The New Orleans boats now lying at the levee rose against the combination yesterday, and threatened its dissolution. The matter of complaint was in some way compromised, and New Orleans freights fell to nearly half the former rates in consequence. The steamer St. Nicholas withdrew from the combination entirely.

The Cumberland river was rising on Friday evening, with 3 feet water on the shoals.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.—Since this road has gone into operation, a trip can be made to Portland with pleasure. The road is smooth, the cars are wide, well furnished, the passengers are not subject to dnst, and they go through in twenty minutes. In the city a line of omnibusses conveys passengers to Floyd street and to the steamboat landing, and at Portland a four-horse omnibus takes the passengers to the ferry and steamboat landings. The charge for the whole is only ten cents. The other roads to Portland are in the worst possible condition, and from Twelfth street to Portland passengers traveling over this road are continually enveloped by dust.

The following notice of the railroad, which we find in the New Albany Tribune, is well deserved:

The Louisville and Portland Railroad Company have added to their former arrangements a four-horse omnibus to transport passengers and their baggage free of charge from the ferry dock to the cars. This company seem to have spared no pains or expense to accommodate the public, landing their passengers any where on Main street, below Second, or the Galt House, or at the Cincinnati mail boat landing for the sum of ten cents, and even cheaper than that, where a person will buy one dollars worth of tickets.—We see by thair advertisement, that a car leaves each terminus every 15 minutes, commencing at 5 o'clock A. M., and running till 8 P. M. Any person who passed over this road during the bitter cold weatner last winter will remember how comfortable those cars were made by small stoves,—and now they are equally comfortable, because free from dust—a great dissideratum. We learn the managers of this road are determined to supply the wants of the traveling public, and will have none in their employ but faithful, cautious, reliable men. We bespeak for this road the patronage of our citizens, for if it was to cease its operation, our comfortable rides to our sister city, wonld very materially be for the worse.

☞ THE TELEGRAPH WIRES AGAIN DESTROYED.—We copy the following from the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate:

Ignorance Displayed.—For the second time this season many miles of the telegraphic wires in Franklin and Lauderdale counties in this State have been torn down by some persons unknown, who, it is said, believe the telegraph is responsible for and the cause of the dry weather which has prevailed for the past twelve months! Tell it not in Gath! publish it not in the streets of Askelon that such ignorance and such superstition exist in Alabama, in the wealthy counties of Franklin and Lauderdale, in the immediate vicinity of Tuscumbia and Florence, under the shadow of the two Lagrange colleges! and where three newspapers are published! Oh where is the school-master, that he is not at work among the people? Missionaries for such heathens are needed.

We regret to learn from Albany that John C. Spencer, Esq., who has filled a large space, professionally and politically, among us for half a century, is sinking rapidly under a disease induced by severe and incessant mental and physical labor.—*N. Y. Times.*

Homicide.—On last Tuesday, in the southern part of this county, Mr. C. Q. Sands and Mr. Hawkins, brothers-in-law, met in the road and, in consequence of a previous difficulty, a rencounter ensued, in which the former lost his life from the discharge of a gun in the hands of the latter. Hawkins immediately acquainted the overseer of Sands of the fact, and sarrendered himself into the hands of the proper authorities.—*Aberdeen (Miss.) Conservative, May 5.*

DIED,

Yesterday evening, MARY ANNE, daughter of Jonathan C. and Georgiana A. Wright, aged 8 years 5 months and 5 days.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SELMA, MISS.—About 12 o'clock on last Saturday, says the Selma Reporter, nature played off one of her strange freaks, which produced quite an excitement among our citizens. The boring of an artesian well has been going on for some time in the rear of Central Depot building, which has reached the depth of 440 feet, and was affording near five gallons of water per minute, when it suddenly sank 15 or 20 feet below the surface, causing a large aperture in the earth, which reached to the landing, and about one hundred feet west of the building, or down the river. The opening is about 40 or 50 feet from the river, and from appearances, the whole bank or bluff will give way.

The aperture is near 300 yards in length and varies in width. All the wells in the vicinity have stopped running. Mr. Campbell, who was boring the well, thinks that the water is running out at a crevice in the rock. What has caused the breaking off the bluff or what will yet be the result no one pretends to know; but one thing we do know, and that is, up to this hour, 2½ o'clock Saturday evening, that there is considerable excitement, and the bank of the river is lined with citizens, whor are philosophising upon the "home-made" earthquake or what ever they may call it.—*Vicksburg Sent., May 3.*

HALIFAX, May 12.

The Africa arrived Friday morning and sailed at 9½ o'clock for Liverpool.

PHILADEEHIA, May 12.

Deaths in this city for the week 165.

CHARLESTON, May 11.

Dates from Havana to the 6th make no mention of the prevalence of yellow fever on the Island.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Thos. S. McCoy is appointed U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, vice E. Morse resigned.

BOSTON, May 12.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to incorporate the Boston and European Steamship Company, with a capital of $2,000,000.

Mayor Raymond, of Cambridge, has issued a proclamation approving of the new liquor law and declaring his intention to enforce it.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.

Flour continues dull with light sales at $9 75 to $10.

A sale of 500 bushels corn at 92½c, sacks included, 1,000 bushels at 85@90c from store, 800 bushels oats at 65c, 300 bushels cornmeal at 90c, 2 tons bran at $30, 2 tons crushed corn and oats and 2 tons shipstuff at $35, 648 bales hay from flatboat at $19, 62 bales at $18, and 250 bales from store at $20@21 ₩ ton.

Sales 60 bags Rio coffee at 10¾@11½c. Sales 40 hhds sugar at 6½@6¾c and 41 bbls crushed at 10c. Sales 80 bbls molasses at 32c.

A sale of 65 bbls mess pork at $16, 10,000 lbs clear sides at 9½c loose, 6,000 lbs plain hams and clear sides at 9 and 9½c, 22 casks bacon at 9½ for clear sides and canvassed hams, and 7¼ for shoulders, pkgs extra, and 8 casks bulk sides at 8c, packed.

Sales 67 hhds tobacco—1 at $5 70, 19 at $6 10@$6 50, 23 at $6 55@$6 95, 11 at $7@$7 35. 7 at $7 50@$7 80, 1 at $8 05, 4 at $8 30@$8 75, and 1 at $9 30. Sales of the week 395 hhds new numbers and 21 hhds reviews. Also, sales of 130 bxs Ky. manufactured at 18@21c and 30 bxs Virginia at 35c.

Sales of 140 bales cotton at 7¼@7¾c. Sheetings 8¼.

Sales 407 pieces handloom bagging at 13c 4 mos, without interest. Sales 3 bales jeans and linseys at 30 and 40c.

Sales 78 bbls raw whisky at 33½c.

Sundries.—Sales 1,200 lbs bar lead at 7@7¼c, 165 bags shot at $1 95, 800 Missouri flint hides at 13½c, 1,000 lbs Smyrna figs at 16c, and light sales of choice potatoes at $5 50, stock of potatoes decreasing and prices tending upward.

CINCINNATI, May 12 P. M.

The market is generally inactive to-day, but no change is observable in prices. Flour at $9 55@$9 60. Whisky dull at 33c. Butter firm at 28@30c. Provisions are quiet; mess pork $15 25@$15 50, bacon 8¼@9c for sides and shoulders, but ¼ more is asked. Prime bbl lard was saleable yesterday at 10c, but the market is not so good to-day, and this figure could not be realized. Groceries quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 12, P. M.

Cotton market firm with sales of 3,000 bales. Upland middling at 10@10⅛c. Flour is a trifle lower—good Ohio $10 50@$10 68; Southern irregular, sales of 1,100 bbls. Corn firm with an upward tendency—sales of 4,000 bushels. Sugars buoyant 1,300 bbls of Orleans sold at 5½c. Pork is firm—old mess at $16 62@$16 75. Beef unchanged. Lard steady. Ohio whisky 38½@39c. Sales of 15 tons linseed oil, to arrive, at 92½c.

Money steady. Stocks better—Missouri 6's 91⅝, N. Y. Central 92, Reading 86⅝, Rrie 49⅞, Cleveland and Toledo 80½.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.

Cotton market firm—sales to-day of 4,000 bales; sales of the week 35,000 bales and receipts for the week 19,500 against 32,000 for the corresponding week last year. Receipts at this port to date 172,000 bales less than last year. Flour $10 50. Coffee lower—sales of the week 8,500 bags at 9½c for Java and 9¾@10c for prime.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

Oats 68@70c.

Sight exchange ¼ to ½ premium.

CINCINNATI, May 12, P. M.

The river has fallen 6 inches. The weather is fine.

PITTSBURG, May 12, P. M.

The river is stationary with 6 feet 2 inches water in the channel. The weather is cloudy.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

MAY 12.

ARRIVALS.

Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Belle Quigley, Cline, Carrollton.
Blue Wing, No. 2, Sanders, Kentucky River.
Thos. Swann, Boyes, St. Louis.
J. H. Done, Herron, Wheeling.
Jane Franklin, Reseberry, Kanawha.
Memphis No. 2, Mann, Memphis.
Madison, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES.

Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Belle Quigley, Cline, Carrollton.
Blue Wing, No. 2, Sanders, Kentucky River.
W. Garvin, Irvin, Tennessee River.
Jane Franklin, Roseberry, Kanawha.
Memphis No. 2, Mann, Cincinnati
J. H. Done, Herren, Pittsburg.
A. L. Shotwell, Elliot, New Orleans.

MAY 13.

ARRIVALS.

Telegraph No. 3, Rogers, Cincinnati.
Empire (sternwheeler) Pittsburg
St. Clair, Dunlop, Pittsburg.
Paul Jones, Dales, St. Louis.
Mediator, Cincinnati.
Northerner, Fuller, St. Louis.
J. C. Fremont, Stockdale, St. Louis.
Rainbow, Holcroft, Henderson.

DEPARTURES.

Telegraph No. 3, Rogers, Cincinnati.
Empire (sternwheeler) St. Louis.
St. Clair, Dunlop, St. Louis.
Paul Jones, Dales, Cincinnati.
Mediator, St. Louis.
Thos. Swann, List, St. Louis.
Madison, New Orleans.
J. C. Fremont, Stockdale, Pittsburg.

RECEIPTS.

Per Two Flatboat from Vevay: 700 bales hay, Patten & Dryden; 550 do do, owners.

Per Flatboat from Harmony Landing: 10 [illegible] hemp, Crutchfield.

Per Jacob Strader from Cincinnati: 35 hf bbls beef, owners; 25 bbls plaster, O'Bannon; 20 do whisky, McIlvain & Son; 40 do do, Brady & Davis; 8 bdls paper, 1 Cromie; 102 bales hay, McQuiston & Co; sdrs, owners.

Per steamer Empire, from Pittsburg: 2,0[illegible] pcs [illegible], 14 [illegible] do, 515 kgs nails, W B Belknap.

Per J C Freemont, srom St. Louis: 150 bbls [illegible], Dudley & Stone.

RECEIPTS PER RAILROAD.

May 12—Per Louisville and Frankfort Railroad: [illegible] Adams; 3 bls wick, Gallagher & Co; [illegible] 18 bales jeans, Brannin & Su[illegible] 27 bdls [illegible] hhds tobacco, Pickett; 10 [illegible] mdse, owners.

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1855.

NEW WORKS.—*Grace Lee*.—By Julia Kavanagh. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miss Kavanagh has made herself so much a favorite with novel readers by "Daisy Burns," "Madeleine," "Nathalie," "Women of Christianity," and others of her works, that this new novel from her pen will be eagerly sought after. Those who are pleased with reading the difficulties of love will find Grace Lee a gem of the first water. The leading characters of the novel, around which all the others revolve, are John Owen, a poor, proud, crusty, rude, briefless lawyer, and Grace Lee, a noble, wealthy, intellectual girl. The machinery by which the novel moves is not equal to some of the former displays of Miss Kavanagh, but, as a whole, this novel is entitled to high praise. There are splendid scenes in the work, and there are passages that show a high intellectual power in the author. The growth of Owen's ambition, its success under fair opportunities, the birth of love in his heart, its consuming power, its repeated failures, its apparent hopelessness are handled with rare power. Miss Kavanagh is a thorough mistress of modern metaphysics, and this acquisition lends a great deal of power to her authorship. But she has not studied medicine in a very good school or she would not have made Grace Lee catch a contagious fever from John Owen's Italian patient.

There is an error of speech that is sometimes said to belong to the West. It is in such phrases as—"where is it *at*?" "where are you going *to*?" We see that Miss Kavanagh commits this blunder in Grace Lee. When Mrs. Skelton informs John Owen that Phebe has gone away in a cab, Owen asks, "where *to*?"—or, in other words, "where has she gone to?" as if "where has she gone?" does not ask the question without the supernumerary *to*.

Grace Lee is an excellent novel, however, and will win its way to popularity. It is beautifully and tastefully published by the Appletons.

The Castle-Builders. By the author of "Heartsease," "The Heir of Redcliffe," "Scenes and Characters." New York: Appleton & Co.

The author of "Heartsease" and "The Heir of Redcliffe" has made so much popularity by those novels that we do not feel it necessary to say much of the merits of this. The principal characters are three Miss Berners, whose father was an officer in India, where one of the girls married an English clergyman; the other two are removed from school in consequence of the arrival of their mother in England with a new husband. He had been a widower, with one son; the latter becomes one of the most interesting characters in the book. In our judgment he is unnecessarily disposed of in a tidal storm. Of the two step-sisters, Emmeline and Jane, who were with Frank Willoughby during the storm, the latter is our favorite and will be one generally with readers. There is a religious tone in the work which occasionally increases its attractiveness. The claims of vigilance over schools in order to guard religious doctrines are made rather strong for this country.

The leading idea of the book, at any rate the one which always seems uppermost in the mind of the writer, is the extraordinary and superlative claims of the religious rite called *confirmation*. Many well disposed readers will imagine that rather a ludicrous importance is attached to it, and some may be sarcastic enough to ask whether this is one of the author's castle-builders.

But apart from these things, this novel is one of rare and singular merit. Few novel readers will peruse it without feeling that their time has been well rewarded.

The Summer Land.—A Southern story, by a Child of the Sun. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This little work will not be likely to create much of a sensation either by the character of its scenes or the style in which they are written. The incidents are not of an absorbing interest in themselves, and they are clumsily managed. As a picture of Southern life it is rather restricted and very dull. Some of the scenes are laid in Kentucky. Some of the girls spoken of in the book were educated at Nazareth, near Bardstown, and the writer speaks of a lofty Deodar cedar in Kentucky, which we should like to see. He should have remembered that the Deodar cedar has not been in Kentucky long enough to become lofty.

The writer thinks that Bell's tavern, seven miles from the Mammoth Cave, was the ideal of an inn, such as we read of in the old English romances. The author says: "And then the cleanliness of everything about his establishment was perfectly ideal. Only think of such a thing as a country inn, where the bedrooms are airy and dry; where the table-cloth is immaculate; where the floors are as clean as those of Holland; where the muffins are hot, the steak tender, the butter and eggs fresh, and the coffee divine." * * * "Old Jimmy Bell was a regular ideal Boniface, with an ideal rosy-cosy phiz, and a *real* rotund waist (if such an immense superfluity could be called a *waist*.)" If such a superfluity cannot be called a *waste*, pray what can?

These works may be found at the bookstore of Morton & Griswold.

☞ The city marshal having given notice on Saturday that all persons who should sell liquor thereafter without licenses would be prosecuted, the unlicensed liquor dealers and coffee-house keepers held a meeting on Saturday night, decided to continue their traffic, and, it is said, raised three thousand dollars for employing counsel to resist any action taken against them. No doubt they have consulted men of legal learning and ability, and we shall be very glad to see the question promptly and definitely settled whether men have a right to sell liquor without license or not.

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER.—A treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice has been ratified between the powers named, which stipulates upon requisition of either party, for the delivery to the other, of persons, not subjects or citizens of the party on whom the requisition is made, charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public moneys; provided that the charge be substantiated by such evidence as would justify the commitment for trial of the accused, if the crime had been committed in the country where the fugitive shall be found. Other States of the Germanic Confederation are invited to avail themselves of the stipulations of this convention by declaring their accession thereto.

FUNERAL OF GOV. MOREHEAD.—The ceremonies of the final interment of the remains of Gov. James T. Morehead will take place at Frankfort on the 22d inst. The oration upon the occasion will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Linn, of Georgetown.

IMPLEMENTS OF DESTRUCTION.—Every few days, says the Journal of Commerce, some new invention is announced, the chief merit of which is its extraordinary ability to destroy human life. Men are earnestly endeavoring to discover the best possible means for slaughtering each other:

At Baltimore, an improvement in artillery is exhibited, called "Shaw & Ames's Patent Revolving Battery." It consists of a brass cylinder, revolving horizontally, and containing any number of chambers, with a stationary barrel. It is loaded, primed, and swabbed all with one simple movement of a break, which was repeated *eighty times in one minute*. The whole operation can be performed by one man.

At Boston, on Saturday, an experimental trial was made with a breech-loading carbine patented by Col. J. D. Green, which was discharged fifteen times at a target 175 yards distant, but one ball missing the mark. At 200 yards, twenty-six shots hit out of thirty. The carbine weighs only seven pounds, and can easily be discharged ten times per minute.

In New York, a new "revolving rifle" has been exhibited, which is claimed to possess many advantages over Colt's invention. It contains eight barrels, in separate pieces, to be detached from the gun before loading. Two or more sets of barrels may be used in connection with the firing apparatus, and can easily be carried in the pocket. By using three sets, twenty-four balls can be fired in a minute.

BROUSSA, April 11.

The Earthquake at Broussa.—Yesterday evening shortly before 8 o'clock, two or three violent shocks of earthquake were felt here, and caused universal terror among the inhabitants. Every one called to mind the fearful scenes which had occurred hardly a month since, and was struck with the apprehension of the coming calamity, unhappily only too fully realized. In 5 minutes from that time every public monument and building in Broussa was a heap of ruins.

Complete details of the catastrophe are still wanting, but in brief, that the city is destroyed—fire having devoured what relics the earthquake had left. Among other noble monuments that have perished is the magnificent mosque of Oulou-Djami, the pride of the city. Two minarets of this edifice were overthrown in the former earthquake, and the cupola cracked. It is now wrecked from top to bottom, leaving nothing but a pile of crumbled stones, amidst which the celebrated *turbes* of the first Sultan is buried. All the other mosques have experienced a like fate. No stone-built house in Broussa has resisted the terrible shocks. Enormous masses of earth and rock were detached from the flanks of the mountain, above the upper streets of the place, and rolled down upon the Jews' quarter, whose destruction they completed.

As to the wooden-houses, which escaped with less damage from the earthquake, they have been destroyed almost totally by a conflagration. The flames broke forth at many points simultaneously, about nine o'clock, and are still raging. The scene is awful. The Bazaar, and the whole quarter of the city around it, present nothing but heaps of smouldering ashes. The European quarter has suffered least. The houses of the Franks are built in the plain, and have in many instances withstood the shock. But what misery is around us on every side! If the government does not afford assistance promptly and energetically, hundreds of families who are left destitute of food, shelter, or clothing must perish miserably.

Noon.—The conflagration still rages, the night has been fearful. Shocks of earthquake have not ceased to be felt, and are still recurring. More than 150 have been counted, of greater or less violence. The population seem paralysed with terror, and are plunged into a state of indescribable stupor. The number of victims it is impossible to reckon. Who, indeed, can give an account of them?

News has arrived that the village of Tikinji, situated about a league from Broussa, has been totally destroyed. Several hamlets and farm-houses in the vicinity are also reported to have been wrecked by the convulsion.

CHICAGO, May 12.

There was a destructive fire at Springfield, Ill., this morning. The best business portion of the city was consumed. Nine stores were destroyed. Loss $150,000; mostly covered by insurance.

The Toledo cars run off the truck to-day at Elkhart, owing to the switch being left open. The fireman and some of the passengers were injured.

The St. Louis Republican advises us of the arrival of the Mackinaw express in Kansas. From the Rocky Mountains there are reports of snow from three to six inches deep. The Indians are very troublesome and are determined to take white scalps.

The meeting at Fort Leavenworth resolved to let the law take its course.

The steamer New Georgetown, with Government stores, was snagged six miles above the mouth of the Missouri river and is a total loss.

Fires in the Woods of Sullivan county, Vt.—We learn from the Monticello Watchman that from Friday to Tuesday last very destructive fires were raging in the woods in various sections of Sullivan county, Vt. In some neighborhoods the destruction of property has been very great. At Centreville, in the town of Fallsburg, seven houses and eight barns were consumed. Eight hundred cords of hemlock bark, belonging to Palens & Flagler, were burned up. Several houses were consumed in Callicoon. Tuesday a rainstorm put an end to the burnings.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

On Saturday morning the decision of Judge Bullock was published in the Louisville Democrat that James S. Speed was entitled to the office of mayor for the term of two years from his election in 1854; and it was announced, with truth, that the decision of the Judge had been stayed by a supersedeas, which suspends all proceedings at law, until the matter can be heard in the Court of Appeals.

Upon this question, there are persons whose personal convictions are decidedly in favor of Mr. Barbee's right to the office of mayor, but who are yet disposed to yield their own opinions to the authority of great names. As the judgment of Judge Bullock has been appealed to as evidence for Mr. Speed, it is but right that the opposite opinion of Chancellor Nicholas, who has been judge of the Court of Appeals, should be published on the other side of the question:

OPINION.

In 1851, Delph was elected mayor. In October following he resigned, and immediately received from the Council a pro tem. appointment as mayor, which he never resigned. In April, 1852, an election for mayor was held without any order from the Council therefor, and Speed was then elected. In April, 1853, another election was held, and Speed again elected. In April, 1854, the same thing again occurred. In April, 1855, another election for mayor was held, and Barbee elected by a large majority of the votes given. Under this election, Barbee, duly qualified, was recognized by the Council as mayor and was in the exercise of the office when this suit was brought by Speed to oust him on the ground that the latter is entitled to the office for another year. Whether that claim is tenable is the subject of inquiry. The following are the more substantial provisions of the charter bearing upon the question:

ARTICLE 4.—§ 1.—The mayor shall be elected for two years and until his successor has been elected and qualified.

§ 2.—He shall receive as compensation two thousand dollars *per annum*.

§ 7.—Should the office be vacated for any cause before the expiration of the *term* of office, the council shall upon joint ballot elect a mayor *pro tem*, who shall discharge the duties until a mayor has been elected and qualified as *herein prescribed*. The council shall allow such compensation to the mayor *pro tem*. as they may deem adequate.

§ 8.—Authorizes the election of various officers by the people for different terms, most of them for only one year, and provides that when a vacancy occurs it shall be filled by a special election.

§ 9.—Authorizes the council to elect various officers for different terms, most of them for only one year.

§ 13.—Says that when a vacancy occurs in any office named in Section 9 "the vacancy shall be filled by the council for *the remainder of the term*."

And when any office which is filled by election of the people becomes vacant within three months of a general election, the council shall "fill the vacancy" until the day of election.

§ 14.—All officers or agents of the city not herein required to be elected by the qualified voters shall be elected by the council.

Sec. 15. Provides for the removal of officers, and says that, no person removed shall be re-eligible until the expiration of the *term* for which he had been elected."

Art. 11. Sec. 1. Provides for a general election on the first Saturday of April in each year. It further says, "special elections to fill vacancies, or for other purpose as provided for in this charter, shall be held on such day and at such place as the council may prescribe, to be conducted as the general elections herein provided for are to be conducted.

Whether Barbee or Speed is the lawful mayor depends mainly on the question, whether the charter has fixed an unalterable biennial term to the office of mayor. If it has, then unquestionably Barbee is the mayor. For nothing done by the council or at elections could alter the commencement, duration, or termination of those terms, and as at the last April election two of them had regularly expired that was the appropriate legal occasion for filling the office by an election.

No frame of government ever more carefully arranged its offices into fixed terms for their commencement, duration, and termination. There is no office created by the charter, that has not a prescribed term. If that of mayor be an exception, it is the only one, and as there is no reason for having made it an exception to the general scope and purpose of the whole instrument, the presumption is strong that it was not intended to make it such an exception. This general purpose is strikingly illustrated, without referring to other instances, by the 13th section, which provides that when a vacancy occurs in any office, which is filled by the election of the council, "the vacancy shall be filled *for the remainder of the term*" by the council; thus showing that where the appointment was given to the council and for a term of only one year, the term system should be rigorously adhered to, and the council should not have the power of filling the vacancy for longer than the residue of the term.

The great outlines of the charter are evidently an imitation of, indeed a close copy from the constitution of Kentucky, which also most sedulously arranges every office with a fixed term. No clause of the charter has ever been found or cited which even plausibly indicates an intention that the mayoralty should not have a fixed term.

But we are not left to mere analogy or construction on this subject. The 7th section provides for filling the vacancy in the office of mayor occurring "before the expiration of the *term* of office," and the 15th section says that when the mayor is removed from office he shall not be re-eligible thereto "until the expiration of the *term* for which he has has been elected," shows conclusively that the framers thought they had provided a *fixed term* for that office, as they clearly have done for every other office. Whatever, therefore, may be the opinion of some as to the necessity for any such fixed term, that has nothing to do with the question. The only question is, what did the Legislature mean by the charter and the clause referred to? Aided as it is by the whole scope and nature of the entire act, there is no room for plausible cavil or reasonable doubt. It is difficult to conceive how there can be any doubt as to the legislative meaning when the act itself speaks of it as a *term* of office which *ex vi termini* imports a fixed period for the commencement, duration, and termination of the office. Such is the unvarying import of the phrase "term of office" in all constitutions and charters. It is not denied that all the other biennial offices, auditor, city attorney, &c., have fixed terms and that vacancies therein have to be filled by special elections for the balance of the term. There is no reason why the mayoralty should not be on the same footing, and therefore the presumption is that for the sake of uniformity and harmony in the charter, if for no other reason, the intention was so to place it. But there is a substantial reason for its conforming to the other offices in this particular. Without it a very probable, if not obvious intention of the Legislature cannot be effected; that is to enable the citizens to make an entire change in their executive offices at the end of every two years.

The seventh section says that the *pro tem*. mayor shall discharge the duties of the office "until a mayor has been elected as herein prescribed." Leaving out of view for the moment a special election of mayor, there is no election prescribed or provided for but the biennial election. The necessary consequence is, that, if there be no power in the council to order a special election, the *pro tem*. appointment must last for the remainder of the term, whatever that may be. The only exception to this result would be when the vacancy happened within three months of a general election, and then it would be a matter of very doubtful construction whether the phrase "general election" did not refer *quoad hoc* to the biennial election of mayor and not to the annual election of other officers. It will not do for those who contend for Speed's right to the office to insist that the filling of a vacancy in the office by a special election is a *casus omissus*, for, as none but a biennial general election is provided for, the omission would keep the *pro tem*. mayor in office for the balance of the term. Under this construction, Delph was the only legal mayor during the whole of the term for which he was elected, he holding the residue of the term after his resignation by virtue of his *pro tem*. appointment. Consequently Speed was in the first instance illegally elected, and during his first year was a mere mayor *de facto*, without right, and filling the office for the last year of Delph by mere illegal permission on the part of the council, and the election of 1853 was the only legal election he ever received; the result, of course, is that the election of '55 was the appropriate and legal time for the election of mayor, and consequently that Barbee is now the legal mayor.

The charter does or does not provide for a special election to fill a vacancy in the office. There is no alternative; one or the other proposition must be true. If it does not, then, for that reason, as just shown, Barbee is the legal mayor; if it does, then it is quite easy to prove the same result. If a special election to fill a vacancy is provided for, then it is done by the general provision of the first section of art. 11, which says special elections to fill vacancies shall be held as prescribed by the council. Under this clause there can be no doubt nor has any ever been expressed that the council not only has the power but that it is its duty to fix the earliest convenient day after a vacancy occurs for an election to fill it.

What is that vacancy so to be filled? Not merely the time intervening until the next general election, for the charter would have so said, and not have used the technical, well-understood phrase, "filling the vacancy," which always imports, in the absence of controlling words, the residue of the term. Besides, take the case of a vacancy occurring at any time more than three months before a general election held by order of the council, how long will the person elected hold? It must be either for two years from the date of his election, or until the end of the term, the vacancy in which he was elected to fill. It cannot be the first, because that would derange for all time to come the whole system of biennial elections for mayor, and the plain intention of the Legislature to make his election fall on the first Saturday in April. It must then come under the other alternative, which gives him the office until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected. But why so, unless because the office has a fixed and unalterable term, beginning and expiring at stated periods of two years? The Legislature never could have contemplated two elections by the people to fill one vacancy—the one till the next ensuing annual election and then another for the remaining year of the term. If, then, a special election is provided for to fill a vacancy in an unexpired term, it must be for the whole remainder and not for a mere fraction of the term, and the vacancy can be filled in no other way than by a special election. No special election can be had but by order of the council, and no such order having been given for the election in '52, that election was illegal. The after acts of the council in recognizing Speed as the mayor, if treated as legitimating his election, can be held to do so only to the extent of the power of the council; that is, for the residue of the term. It could have ordered an election only for the residue of the term, and any act which is treated as a substitute for the order can have such effect only to that extent.

As before remarked, if a special election is not provided for, then there is no provision for filling the vacancy, the only provision made by the charter for a general election being for the biennial election, when there could be no vacancy of an unexpired term. And, as just proved, it being immaterial, whether the charter does or does not provide for a special election, the result must be that the office belongs to Barbee. It is immaterial therefore to him what is the true construction, but as this view may not be equally conclusive to others it will not be amiss to ascertain what is the true construction as to the mode of filling a vacancy.

It is a fundamental rule of construction that the intention of the Legislature shall be sought for, and if that can be clearly ascertained, it shall be carried out even though the language used be not strictly appropriate for the purpose; or, which amounts to the same thing, the most liberal and benignant construction will be given to the language to effect the probable intention. This benignity of construction is specially due to such a prolix, cumbrous, inexpert document as the charter, manifesting as it does throughout, the absence of proper skill and precision in its drafting. Such benignity is believed not to be needed here, but all those who think otherwise are bound to accord it.

It is quite evident, from the obvious import of *pro tem* appointment and the authority given the council to make such a mayor a special compensation instead of leaving him to take his mere *pro rata* share of the fixed annual salary, that it was contemplated he should hold office for only a few days or weeks or whatever short time might be necessary for giving notice of the election. This intention is also manifested by that clause which, for the purpose of saving the unnecessary expense of holding a special election, directs that the council shall fill the vacancy till the next general election when the vacancy occurs within three months of that day. Thus the Legislative will is expressly manifested that a period of more than three months would be too long to withhold a special election. The Legislature could not have overlooked the obvious probability that much the major part of the vacancies would occur more than three months before the election day, and according to every presumption would mean to provide for elections to fill such vacancies.

Where such vacancy occurs in the insignificant office of watchman, the Legislature does not permit the Council to fill it for the residue of the term, but requires a special election to fill the vacancy. The presumption is therefore most irrational that it intended to permit the council to fill so important an office as that of mayor for either the balance of the term or of the year. The obvious policy deducible from the whole nature of the charter would induce the Legislature to require special elections to fill vacancies in the mayoralty as it has unequivocally done as to vacancies in every other office. The question is whether such language has been used as will permit the courts to carry out this very probable intent.

But it is not a merely probable intent, we are not left to any mere conjecture as to this intent, it is expressly and explicitly avowed. The 7th section says the *pro tem*. mayor shall fill the office "until a mayor has been elected as herein prescribed." This unequivocally manifests the intention to provide for special elections to fill vacancies, or rather the legislative belief, that they were provided for in the charter. The only clause which makes such provision is in the first section of article 11th, which says:

"Special elections to fill vacancies, *or for other purposes as provided for in this charter*, shall be held on such day and at such place as the council may prescribe," &c. Does this clause authorize a special election to fill a vacancy in the mayoralty? Leaving out the words marked in italics, there would not be a pretence for even the slightest doubt that it does. Retain those words, view them in connection with the expressly declared legislative intention, and there is as little room for rational doubt. Pertinent, full effect can be given to those words without impairing the efficiency of the other words to fulfill the legislative intent. There are various purposes contemplated by the charter, besides the filling of vacancies, for which special elections would be necessary. By restricting the words "*as provided for in this charter*" to their immediate antecedents "*for other purposes*," the rest of the section imports exactly the same as if those words had been left out. This is an admissible construction of those words, and would be so in the construction of the most skillfully drafted statute. But when it is necessary as here to avoid the indecorous imputation of a gross blunder to the Legislature, and it is absolutely necessary to the carrying out of the expressly declared legislative intention, such construction is not merely admissible, but is the only one which is permissible. But say the words, "*as provided for in this charter*," must apply to special elections to fill vacancies; still the result will be the same. The courts will be bound to construe the manifest intention expressed in the seventh section to have *special elections* to fill vacancies in the mayoralty as a *providing for* such special elections within the meaning of the words, *as provided for in this charter*. That intention is as distinctly manifested as if the section had expressly said the *pro tem*. mayor should act until a mayor was elected at a special election.

That is one mode in which the charter can be made a coherent, consistent whole, and the declared legislative intent carried out. Such construction, when necessary for such purpose, the courts are not merely permitted but are bound to make. In doing so, no greater violence will be done to the more literal import of the language used than has been done by the courts in numberless instances for the same purpose.

It is true that the eighth section expressly declares that a vacancy in any of the offices therein named shall be filled by a special election. But this is either mere surplussage of a kind with which the charter is replete, or it is necessary to show as to that class of officers that vacancies were to be filled by special elections, as had been done in the seventh section with regard to the mayoralty. The difference of the language used in the two sections does not necessarily require that they should receive a different construction. For the intent to have the vacancy filled by a special election is as manifest under the words of the seventh section, viewed in connection with other clauses of the charter, as it is under the words of the eighth section. The legislative intention is the thing to be sought for and found by construction. When obtained, it matters comparatively little as to the language used, still less that the same intention was more explicitly manifested by other words in a different part of so long a statute.

The Tennessee decision has no bearing whatever on the case, so far as I can see. The constitution said that an election should be held to *fill the office*, not the vacancy, and the court decided the intent was the person so elected should hold for four years and not for the mere remnant of a term, there being nothing in the constitution to show an intent to attach, an unalterable term to the office. The charter, on the contrary plainly manifests an intention to attach such a term to the office of mayor.

If the views here taken were presented to the consideration of Judges Pirtle and Bullock before they gave their opinions, then of course there is reason to doubt the correctness of the construction here given. But if such was not the fact, I can perceive no reason whatever for any such doubt or for doubting that the Court of Appeals will decide that Barbee is the legal Mayor.

I therefore unhesitatingly advise an appeal and with supersedeas.

Pensions and Bounty Land.

THE undersigned will prepare claims for Bounty Land or Pensions under any of the acts of Congress. He will also buy and sell Land Warrants. ISHAM HENDERSON.

Louisville Journal Office. May 8, 1855—j&btfst

GERMAN PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ANY one wishing to buy a German Printing Office, including type enough for a daily paper, also a Job Office and all necessary fixtures, can be supplied upon application at this office. The materials have been used but little, and are in excellent condition. It will be sold at a fair price either for cash or upon credit, with good security.

Louisville Journal Office, May 8—dj&b12*

New Books! New Books! at Ringgold's.

THE Castle-Builders, by the author of the Heir of Redclyffe. 75 cents.
Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh. $1.
O'Doherty Papers, by Mackenzie. 2 vols. $2.
The Initials. $1 25.
An Englishwoman in Russia. $1 15.
The Mayflower, by Harriet B. Stowe. $1 25.
The Adventures of Capt. Priest, by the author of the Stray Yankee in Texas. $1.
Miranda Elliott, by S. H. M. $1.
The Rag-Bag, by Willis. $1 25.
Ingenue, or the First Days of Blood, by Dumas. $2.
The Maroon, by Sims. $1.
Nature and Human Nature, by Sam Slick. 75 cents.
Ellen Norbury, by E. Bennett. $1.
The Slave of the Lamp, by North. $1.
A Boy's Adventures in Australia, by Wm. Howitt. 75 cts.
Illustrated Manners Book and Manual of Polite Accomplishments. $1.
Sociology for the South, by Fitzhugh. $1 25.
Practical Landscape Gardening, by Kern. $1 50.
Western Fruit Book, by Elliott. $1 25.
Robert Graham, by Mrs. Hentz. 50 cents.
Poisons in our Food, by a Physician. 25 cents.
Just received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD,
m14j&b 66 Fourth street, near Main.

A. McBride,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hardware and Cutlery, and manufacturer of Planes and Mechanics' Tools of every description, No. 69 Third street. m12j&b

BRUSHES of every description, from the common Shoe Brush to the fine Feather Duster, for sale by
m12j&b A. McBRIDE.

WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Box-Chisels, Mallets, Hatchets, Axes, Yard-Sticks, and Measures of every kind for sale by
m12j&b A. McBRIDE.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' TOOLS of every description for sale by [m12j&b] A. McBRIDE.

POST-HOLE AUGERS—Every farmer or fence-builder should get one of [m12j&b] A. McBRIDE.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS—Anvils, Bellows, Sledges, Hammers, Tongs, &c., for sale by
m12j&b A. McBRIDE.

KAUGHPHY-MILLS—20 dozen Adams's Patent just received by [m12j&b] A. McBRIDE.

PINKING-IRONS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS AND PINS, Bodkins, Scissors, Shears, Button-hole Scissors, Paper or Bank Shears, Sad-Irons, Patent Hollow Irons, Towel Rollers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Britannia and Silver-plated Ware, Brushes, Feather Brushes and Dusters, Piano Dusters, Mouse and Rat Traps, Bird Cages, Sauce-Pans, Tea-Kettles, Gridirons, Coffee, Spice, and Paint Mills, Carpet Tacks (leathered), Tack Hammers, Carpet-Stretchers, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Cinder Shovels, Garden and Farming Tools, together with as good an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Mechanics' Tools as there is in the West, wholesale and retail, low for cash by A. McBRIDE,
m12j&b 69 Third it.

Rich and Beautiful Styles of Jewelry.

Having lately received some new and very rich styles of Jewelry, I would call the special attention of persons wishing anything in my line to my stock. My stock at present consists of all the latest and most beautiful styles, and, as I receive goods every few days, my stock is always very complete.
JAMES I. LEMON,
m12j&b Main st., between Second and Third sts.

CAMEO, MOSAIC, GOLD, AND OTHER STYLES OF JEWELRY just received at
m12j&b JAMES I. LEMON'S, 535 Main st.

CALL ON POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH and purchase one of their elegant White Beaver Hats. They are very light and of the finest materials. m12j&b

LEGHORN HATS—By express an elegant assortment of Leghorn Hats at very low prices.
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NEW STYLE SOFT HATS—By express a beautiful and superior article of Soft Hats expressly for retail.
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BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS of every description at very low prices.
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ARMAGEDDON; or the Overthrow of Romanism and Monarchy; the Existence of the United States foretold in the Bible, its future greatness, invasion by allied Europe, annihilation of Monarchy, expansion into the Millennial Republic, and its dominion over the whole world; revised edition; by S. D. Baldwin. New supply received by
F. A. CRUMP,
m12j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who desire to purchase their Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods at the very lowest price, should give us a call, as we are selling our stock at factory prices. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,
m12j&b 455 Main st.

FLOUR—
30 bbls extra Missouri family Flour;
100 bbls extra Indiana do do;
200 bbls superfine do do;
50 bbls fine do;
In store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON,
m11j&b Corner Fifth and Market sts.

Straw Goods per Express.

RECEIVED this morning 100 dozen Men's and Boys' Leghorn Hats, which we will sell at a small advance for cash.
POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,
m10j&b 455 Main st.

QUICK YEAST FACTORY,

Corner of Tenth and Green streets.

I am still manufacturing one of the best articles of Quick Yeast made in this market, and am enabled to supply those who wish to sell again at wholesale at very low prices. This article is warranted inferior to none in use, being made from the best articles with the greatest care, and will be delivered to customers regularly and always fresh.

I have also a large and general supply of genuine Medicines, Drugs, Perfumeries, Flavoring Extracts, &c.
apr 26 j1&b3m G. W. ANDERSON, Druggist.

Felix Wood & Son,

PAPER HANGERS,

At Evarts & Murton's Paper-Hanging Warehouse, 541 Main street, between Second and Third, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and patrons and the public generally to the fact that we have removed to the Paper Warehouse of Evarts & Murton, where we shall be happy to wait upon all those requiring work in our line. We are not in any way interested in the sales of Paper, but, having had unusual experience in the manufacture, sale, and hanging of Wall Paper, our best judgment will be given to those of our friends who may consult us in making their selections, regardless of all interests but those of our patrons.

Our prices for work are materially reduced and made to *suit the times*. a11 b1m&j12

Just received at A. Yaeger & Co.'s

A very handsome and large stock of Fancy Decorated and Gilded Toilet Ware. For sale at New York prices by A. YAEGER & CO.,
a26 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Beautiful China, Dining, and Tea Ware.

We are now opening our spring stock of Fancy China, consisting in part as follows:
Richly Decorated and Gilded Dining Sets;
50 new styles of Tea Sets, 44, 77, and 88 pieces;
25 dozen beautiful Motto Coffees;
300 pair Flower Vases, &c.
For sale at great bargains, to close our fancy stock during next month for a large arrival of new goods from France and England, by A. YAEGER & CO.,
a26 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

New Arrival of Pearl White Stone China.

40 pkgs to arrive this week from New Orleans, of the very best quality, and consisting as follows: Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets; Dishes, Plates, Coffees, Butters, Tureens, Pitchers, Bowls, Covered Dishes, &c. For sale at wholesale prices by
A. YAEGER & CO.,
a26 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Pittsburg and Cannel Coal.

THE best quality always on hand, for the *cash only* when ordered, at their office, on Wall street, west side, near Main. Pittsburg and Cannel Coal at the same price.
s30 dis3m n27 btf MILLER & McMICHAEL.

T. S. KENNEDY'S Insurance Office,

No. 471 South side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, front room, up stairs, in Hegan & Dulaney's building, over Mark & Downs's, Louisville, Ky.

AS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOLLOWING Companies, the undersigned is prepared to furnish every information in regard to LIFE INSURANCE and the conditions of membership, and also to issue Policies on STORES, DWELLINGS, and FACTORIES, and on STOCKS OF GOODS and other MERCHANDISE in store or in course of transportation by Steamboat, Flatboat, Railroad, or Sea-Vessel.

☞ Risks on STEAMBOATS and their appurtenances taken on the most favorable terms, according to the usages and custom at Louisville.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

Capital, paid up and secured	$1,987,680 00
Surplus	126,955 43
Total Assets	2,114,635 43
Reserved Fund, as collateral security, deposited at Louisville	10,000 00

A. M. CLARK, President. J. G. BOWES, Vice President.
EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
OF TORONTO,
INCORPORATED IN 1833.
G. P. RIDOUT, Governor. | T. W. BIRCHALL, Man'g Direc.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURG.

Authorized Capital	$300,000 00
Paid in	100,000 00
Surplus	21,000 00

Directors:

Wm. F. Johnston,	Rody Patterson,	Jacob Painter,
A. A. Carrier,	W. McClintock,	James S. Negley,
Kennedy T. Friend,	W. S. Haven,	D. E. Park,
I. Grier Sproul,	Wade Hampton,	D. M. Long,
A. J. Jones,	George R. White,	H. R. Coggshall.

Officers:
Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres. | RODY PATTERSON, V. Pres.
A. A. CARRIER, Secretary. | S. S. CARRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY.
Net Cash Fund 1st Feb'y, 1855, $2,850,077 56.
F. S. WINSTON, President. | I. ABBATT, Secretary.
CHAS. GILL, Actuary. | HENRY H. HYDE, Gen. Agt.

☞ *All the profits are divided among the policy-holders, and can be applied to the annual reduction of the premiums or they can be compounded and added to the sum insured.*

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
THOMAS S. KENNEDY,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
☞ Office in Hegan & Dulaney's buildings, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky.
s13(a9)b&jisly

FRESH GOODS—100 dozen Men's and Boys' Cavalier, Shanghæ, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, and Sag-Nicht styles of Hats, which we are selling at very low prices.
m10 POLLARD, PRATHER & SMITH.

Fresh Arrival—Heavy Plated Silver Castors.

JUST received this day, per Adams & Co.'s Express, an invoice of rich and beautiful Castors, together with handsome patterns of Fruit Baskets. We have made such arrangements with the manufacturers as to enable us to offer great bargains in the above articles. Call and examine for yourselves. HOOE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Market street,
m9j&b between Third and Fourth, near Fourth, north side.

BARBER-OUS!—The closing of barber-shops on Sunday has caused many to perform the operation of shaving at home. Those who are unprovided with the necessary articles to render the task easy and the labor light may find the best of Razors, Straps, Brushes, Soaps, and Shaving Creams at the "Varieties."
m9j&b MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

DRESSING-CASES—A very neat assortment of tin, rosewood, and mahogany Dressing-Cases at
m9j&b MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

CRADLES—Always on hand superior Willow Cradles, of our own manufacture.
m9j&b MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

COMBS! COMBS! COMBS!—The public (the ladies especially) will bear in mind that our stock of Combs comprises every kind and quality now in use, consisting in part of—
Superior Shell, Buffalo, and Rubber Tuck Combs;
Shell, Ivory, Buffalo, Parisian, and Rubber Dressing Combs;
Rubber Puff, Neck, and Long do;
Shell Side and Shell and Ivory Fine do;
Pocket Combs, &c.; at MILLER & GOULD'S,
m9j&b 98 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

LEXINGTON MUSTARD for sale by
R. S. RINGGOLD,
m8j&b 87 Third st., between Market and Jefferson.

GELATINE—Boxes refined sparkling Geletine, a superior article for jellies, for sale by
m8j&b R. S. RINGGOLD.

SAGO, TAPIOCA, BARLEY, GROUND RICE, and other dietetic articles for invalids, for sale by
m8j&b R. S. RINGGOLD.

COOPER'S ISINGLASS, for jellies, for sale by
m8j&b R. S. RINGGOLD.

GINGER, ALLSPICE, PEPPER, &c., for sale by
m8j&b R. S. RINGGOLD.

BOYLE'S HYPERION—An excellent article for the growth and beauty of the hair, for sale by
m8j&b R. S. RINGGOLD.

CHLORIDE OF LIME—A good article for destroying deleterious effluvia, for sale by
m8j&b R. S. RINGGOLD.

1855.

Latest Arrival of Spring and Summer Goods.

MILLER & TABB, corner Fourth and Market streets, this morning received by express a handsome assortment of the following goods:

Embroidered Silk, Moir Antique, Gimpure Lace, and Chantilla Lace Mantillas; Barege and Organdy Muslin Robes; Organdy Muslins and Jaconets; Parasols, new style; black Net Mits; Lisle Thread Hose; Ladies' and Children's white Cotton Hose; Lace and Embroidered Collars; Lace Collarettes and Sleeves; Embroidered Basques; Lace Capes.

Also, a few patterns handsome new style Spring and Summer Silks at from 60 cents to $1 50 per yard.

We are receiving almost daily goods of the latest style and designs, from the largest importing houses in New York, and we feel satisfied in saying to persons, especially the ladies, that it will be to their interest to examine our stock of Dress Goods before making their purchases elsewhere.
MILLER & TABB,
m7 b&j Corner Fourth and Market sts.

LETTER, CAP, AND COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER, together with a general assortment of fine English and French Letter Paper, to all of which we invite the attention of persons in want of a real good article at the lowest rates.
m7j&b WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

CHECK BOOKS on all the Banks in the city, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, and Promissory Note Books of all descriptions constantly on hand or will be made to any particular order at 521 Main street by
m7j&b WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, 521 Main st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GENUINE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.

At Mozart Hall,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

DOUBLE TROUPE COMBINED IN ONE!
TWENTY-SIX PERFORMERS!
Three Distinct Bands!
BRASS, REED, AND STRING BANDS!
Two Sets of Instrumental Performers!
TWO SETS OF VOCALISTS!
Two of the best European Comedians in the World,
NEWCOMB AND BRYANT!
TWO BANDS ON THE STAGE AT ONE TIME!
Pendergrast, the favorite Tenor!
Nothing old, but everything new!

☞For particulars, see description sheet and small bills of the day.
☞Admission 50 cents. Children and servants 25 cents.
☞Seats can be secured at the Hall during the day without extra charge.
☞Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. m3 j&btf

F. K. WOOD,
WHITENER OF CEILINGS,
COLORER OF WALLS,
AND WALL PAPER VARNISHER,
Shop 552 Main street, between Second and Third,
m1 b&j1m* LOUISVILLE, KY.

M. STEPHENS'S
Confectionary and Ice-Cream Saloon,
JEFFERSON STREET,
Between First and Second streets.

IS now prepared for the season to supply any demands in his line for Weddings, Parties, or Balls. His Ice-Cream Saloon is fitted up in a style equal to any Eastern establishment of the same kind, and the best of waiters to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with a call. His Cream will always be fresh from the dairy of Isaac P. Miller.
apr 21 dj&b&wj

Ice! Ice! Ice!

SKINNER, GOSNELL, & CO. are now prepared to furnish the finest of ICE to families, boarding-houses, hotels, coffee-houses, and steamboats at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Their office is on Third street, between Main and Water, next door to Crawford & Murry's feed store.
Mr. Eli Vansickle, having taken the place of Mr. Elias Skinner in the old firm of Skinner, Gosnell, & Co., will give his attention to the business. GEO. SKINNER, J. GOSNELL, ELI VANSICKLE.
a14 j&b3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO.'S
GENUINE
Cod Liver Oil,
FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.,

THE late firm of Rushton, Clark, & Co. being disselved by the DEATH OF W. L. RUSHTON (the only Rushton ever connected with the firm), THEIR GENUINE COD LIVER OIL will in future be prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., surviving partners and sole successors. It was MR. CLARK who went to Newfoundland to superintend its manufacture, and he is the only Druggist who ever went from the U. S. for that purpose, and as he will continue his supervision of that branch of our business, we will warrant our OIL PURE and GENUINE. As success in its use depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the signature of HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., or RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO., is over the cork of each bottle. Hundreds of persons who had been using the Oil of other makers without success have been restored to health by the PURE OIL OF OUR MANUFACTURE. Be particular in ordering to specify HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., as it was Mr. Clark and not Rushton who has superintended its manufacture; and since Mr. Rushton's death there has been a Rushton's Oil introduced which is not in any way connected with Rushton, Clark, & Co., the only representatives of that firm being HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO.
Sold by Wilder & Brother, Wilson, Starbird, & Smith, Lindenberger & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., J. S. Morris & Son, J. R. Montgomery & Co., Bell, Talbot, & Co., Sutcliffe & Hughes E. Morris, and by druggists generally.
feb 15 db&j6m&wj&beow6m

E. TEELE & CO.
Ceilings Whitened, Walls Colored, and PAPER VARNISHED.
☞Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Terms moderate. I.O. 164 FOURTH STREET,
a10 b&j3m between Green and Walnut.

Great Bargains!
NO. 425 MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.
SAMUEL P. SECOR
Has on hand a large and handsome assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell very low for cash.
Being a practical Boot and Shoe Maker, and, having his work manufactured under his own superintendence, can answer for its durability and superior style of workmanship.
Thanking the public for past favors, he solicits their further patronage, and nothing on his part will be wanting for their ease and comfort.
He begs to apprise, in particular, those ladies and gentlemen who consider a well-fitting Boot or Gaiter an indispensable article to the *tout ensemble* of all within the circle of the *beau monde* that 425 Market street is the only place in Louisville where they can depend upon being suited.
☞Gentlemen's Boots of the best quality. Eastern Work at reduced prices.
☞Remember the number—425—south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets. j11 j&b

DR. D. A. LAUBENSTEIN,
Homœopathist,
OFFICE
No. 533 JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND,

TAKES the liberty of offering his services to the citizens and strangers in curing all diseases by Homœopathic remedies, enabled by much effort and experience to afford relief in the most desperate cases.
Dr. L. also gives attention to all diseases of the Eye. He has had many years' experience in treatment of ocular diseases.
☞For further information, call at my office above-mentioned. feb 26 j&b6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
WE have fitted up a yard and office on the corner of Washington and Preston streets for the accommodation of the people up town, where they will find Major Jack Downing, always ready and obliging, to attend to those who will give a call, and Mr. W. W. Howard at the office, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, ready to attend to those who will give him a call. We intend to keep on hand good Pittsburg Nut Coal, the same kind used in Pittsburg, which can be sold two cents less on the bushel than other Coal, and is equally as good. f15 b&jtf ELI F. LEEZER & CO.

R. S. RINGGOLD,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
87 THIRD STREET.
Having returned to Louisville and purchased the store formerly occupied by G. R. Miller, I will give my personal and undivided attention to the Drug and Prescription business in all its branches. Physicians may depend on having their prescriptions compounded with accuracy, neatness, and dispatch at all hours, as I will give them my particular attention. Family Medicines of the best quality will be put up in the most careful and expeditious manner.
I will also keep on hand an elegant and well-selected stock of Perfumery, Soaps, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, and other Fancy Goods, which will be sold at fair prices.
I hope that all my old friends will give me a call and renew the patronage formerly so liberally bestowed. Having ten years' experience in the business, I hope to merit, by strict attention, a share of the public patronage.
R. S. RINGGOLD,
m10 b&j Druggist and Apothecary, 87 Third st.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
POMEROY AND PITTSBURG COAL kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lowest cash prices...... Offices on Third street, west side, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets.
j2 b&j JOSEPH ROBB.

For Sale.
A BEAUTIFUL LOT in the Methodist or Eastern Burying Ground. For terms, inquire at this office.
n18 b&jtf

30 Pianos for Rent.
I have in my care 30 new Pianos, which I will rent or sell very low for cash, at my old rooms, No. 107½ Fourth street, up stairs.
m29 b&jtf N. C. MORSE.

BUTLER'S MACHINE COPYING INK AND MERCANtile Writing Fluid, Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid, How's superior jet black Ink, Gundry's Commercial Writing Fluid, Davids & Black's Steel Pen Ink, Harrison's Columbian Carmine Ink, and David's Brilliant Carmine Ink. A large stock of the above Inks constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest rates, either at wholesale or retail, at 521 Main street.
m7 j&b WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

BOOK-BINDING—Particular attention given to the rebinding of old books, magazines, music books, &c., by
m7 j&b WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

FLOUR—500 bbls superfine Flour in store and for sale by
m4 j&b H. FERGUSON & SON.

THE BEST ORDER OF FABRICS IN
Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
Imported to this market expressly for the retail trade by
BENT & DUVALL.
WE call the particular attention of strangers visiting our city, and also our own citizens, to the large and complete assortment of goods now in store, embracing all varieties in Ladies' Dress Goods—
Rich Grenadine Robes;
Rich Muslin do;
Rich Berage do;
Rich Organdie do;
Black and colored Silk Robes, &c.
EMBROIDERIES,
From the celebrated manufactory of Madan Chegary, Paris:
Cambric Embroidered Skirts;
Muslin do do;
Do do Collars;
Do do Chemisettes, Point de Venice do;
Do do Sleeves, do do;
Rich Collarettes, Honiton, &c.
MANTLES.
Real Gimpure and Brussels Lace;
Rich Silk Mantles, new style;
Rich Moir Antique, do do;
Rich Silk Lace inserted, new style;
Rich Silk embroidered, do do.
PARASOLS.
New style steel handles, in all colors, moir antique and plain black.
HOSIERY.
Thread and Silk Hosiery, in French and English, for summer wear.
With a variety of all other descriptions of goods usually found in a regular retail Dry Goods house.
We warrant our goods to be of THE VERY BEST FABRICS. Should they prove otherwise, the purchaser has the liberty to return them. All of which we offer at the lowest prices, and AT ONE PRICE ONLY. BENT & DUVALL,
m7 j&b 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentuck

Attention, Business Men of Louisville!
A NEW WRINKLE AT WALKER'S,
Third street.
ON MONDAY, May 7, we shall commence serving our regular DINNERS every day from 12 to 4 o'clock, as we did last season.
You come in, refer to the Bill of Fare, order your Dinner, and in five minutes it is served up, causing you only a few minutes' detention from business.
m5 j&b WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

Beautiful Toilet Ware at Hooe & Luckett's.
WE have just received and are now opening an invoice of very handsome plain white Toilet Ware, consisting of long and short sets. We invite the attention of those in want of a good and desirable article. We believe these patterns cannot fail to give satisfaction. Call and examine for yourself HOOE & LUCKETT,
No. 461 Market st., between Third and Fourth, near Fourth.
m5 j&b

The Knickerbocker for May
HAS been received and is for sale wholesale and retail by the agent for Louisville. F. A. CRUMP,
m5 j&b 84 Fourth st., 4 doors from Market.

BUSINESS HATS—We have a large stock of Business and Traveling Hats of every color and style and at very low prices.
m5 j&b POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

New Books! New Books! at Ringgold's,
66 Fourth street, near Main.
NATURE and Human Nature, by Sam Slick, author of Sam Slick the Clock-Maker, Wise Saws, Old Judge, &c. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.
The O'Doherty Papers, by the late Wm. Magin, LL. D., annotated by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, editor of Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar, Noctes Ambrosianæ, etc. 2 vols. $2.
The English Woman in Russia; Impressions of the Russians at Home; by a Lady 10 years resident in that country. Illustrated. $1 25.
The Illustrated Manners Book, a Manual of Good Behavior and Polite Accomplishments. $1.
The Maroon, a Legend of the Carribees, and other Tales, by W. Gilmore Sims. $1.
Ellen Norbury, by Emerson Bennett. Paper, 50 cents; muslin, $1.
Poisons in our Food, a Guide to Health, by a Physician. 25 cents.
Just received and for sale by
m4 j&b S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER—10 bbls Blue Lick water just received direct from the springs this morning. For sale by the barrel at $4 or retail 25 cents per gallon and on draught at
m4 j&b WALKER & COMMERFORD'S, Third st.

New Books—And yet they come!
THE English Woman in Russia; Impressions of the Society and Manners of the Russians at Home; by a Lady ten years resident in that country.
Ellen Norbury, or the Adventures of an Orphan, by Emerson Bennett. Paper, 50 cents: cloth, $1.
The O'Doherty Papers, by the late Wm. Magin, LL. D., annotated by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, editor of Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar, the Noctes Ambrosianæ, etc. 2 vols. Price $2.
Kate Aylesford, a Story of the Refugees, by Charles J. Peterson. Price $1 25.
Leslie's Gazette of Fashions for May.
Together with all the late works of the day.
Can be had of F. A. CRUMP,
m4 j&b 84 Fourth st., 4 doors from Market.

H. Ferguson & Son,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY Flour, corner Fifth and Market streets.
N.B. All Flour sold delivered free of drayage and guarantied to suit. m4 j&b

SHELL OYSTERS—Our supply of Shell Oysters still continues, and are as fine as any we have had this season, such as Shrewsburys, York Bays, Prince's Bays, &c., all coming direct by the American Express Company—now opening at our Restaurant.
m4 j&b WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

Fresh Arrival—Iron-Stone China.
Just received, per steamboat David White, 28 crates Iron-Stone China. These goods are a direct importation from the Staffordshire pottery, England, and are of the best and most improved styles. We now have a very complete stock of almost everything usually kept in this line, and are prepared to sell as cheap as any other house in the city. All we ask is a call.
HOOE & LUCKETT,
m3 No. 461 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

Fashions for May.
FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' GAZETTE OF PARIS, LONDON, and New York Fashions received and for sale by the agents,
m3 b&j A. HAGAN & BRO., No. 99 Third st.

Magazines for May at Ringgold's.
LESLIE'S Gazette of Paris, London, and New York Fashions.
Harper. Putnam.
Godey. Graham.
Leslie's New York Journal.
Dickens's Household Words.
Blackwood for April. S. RINGGOLD,
m2 j&b 66 Fourth street, near Main.

Paris and London Fashions for May.
READY this day, that oracle of the Bon-Ton, FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHION FOR MAY, containing all the latest Fashions, new styles of Spring Mantillas, Head Dresses, Trimmings, Pattern for a Camisole,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
Embroideries, Caps, Collars, Slippers, Chemisettes, Tidy Patterns, COLORED FASHION PLATE,
and other Patterns for the Lady of Fashion. Price 25 cents.
By mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
Just received and for sale by
m2 b&j S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st.

WHEW! HOW DUSTY! Very true, and those superior Feather-Dusters may still be obtained at
m1 j&b MILLER & GOULD'S.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it greatly to their interest to give us a call, as we are selling Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods cheaper than any other house in the Union.
m1 j&b POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

(1855.)
Latest Arrival of Spring and Summer Mantillas.
MILLER & TABB, corner Market and Fourth streets, this morning received, by express, a handsome lot of—
Moir Antique and embroidered Silk Mantillas;
Gimpure and Chantilla Lace do;
Also Organdy Muslin and Barege Robes;
To which they invite the attention of the ladies.
MILLER & TABB,
m1 j&b Corner Fourth and Market sts.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—
100 bbls extra Indiana Flour;
50 bbls do St. Louis do; for sale by
m1 j&b H. FERGUSON & SON.

Magazines for May.
HARPER'S, Graham's, Godey's, and Putnam's Magazines for May, received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP,
m1 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

New Books.
THE O'Doherty Papers, by the late Wm. Maginn, L. L. D., annotated by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie. 2 vols. Price $2.
Howard Grey, a story for Boys, by a young lady of Philadelphia.
Rob't Graham, a sequel to Linda, by Caroline Lee Hentz. Paper 50 cents, cloth 75 cents.
Adelaide Waldgrave, or the Trials of a Governess, by J. F. Smith, author of Fred. Vernon, etc. Price 50 cts.
Mary Middleton, or the History of a Fortune, by G. W. M. Reynolds. Paper. Price 50 cts.
The Country Neighborhood, by Miss E. A. Dupuy.
Also, a new supply of Nelly Bracken.
Armageddon, Life of Seward, Visits to European Celebrities, &c. For sale by [m1 j&b] F. A. CRUMP.

To Travelers.
WE would inform those preparing to travel that we have on hand a fine assortment of articles indispensable to their comfort, among which may be found—
Wilton and Brussels Carpet-Bags;
Water-proof Traveling-Bags;
Velvet Satchels, steel bound;
Traveling-Cases, furnished;
Dressing-Cases, rosewood and tin;
Lunch Baskets; Traveling Baskets;
Cap do; Family do;
Brushes of every size and style;
Combs in great variety;
With an excellent assortment of Toilet articles, Perfumery, Powders, Puffs, Pomades, Preservatives, and Preparations.
To be found at the Varieties. MILLER & GOULD,
m1 j&b 98 Fourth street.

LATEST NEWS.

☞In the notice of the council proceedings in Friday's paper we omitted to state that Mr. Pennebaker, from the revision committee, reported a substitute for Dr. Raphael's ordinance excepting certain establishments from the operations of the Sunday law. Mr. P.'s substitute excepted only taverns and drug-stores, which are permitted to keep open by a clause in the city charter.

☞We noticed this morning that, nothwithstanding the order of the city marshal, all the unlicensed taverns and coffee-houses are open and selling liquor as usual. They will doubtless be indicted, and if judgment is rendered against them, we understand that it is their intention to appeal.

PHOTOGRAPHS OR CRYSTALOTYPES.—We were presented yesterday by the brothers Webster with photographs of Mr. Murdoch, the favorite actor, and of the venerable Dr. Coleman Rodgers, recently deceased. In the present state of the photographic art, they cannot be surpassed, and we can scarcely see that the art is susceptible of further improvement. We cannot understand, while gazing at these pictures, that anything is left for it to accomplish. Here is the noble and venerable countenance of the late Nestor of the Louisville physicians, and here is the calm, placid, benevolent, handsome, and most expressive features of the unrivalled tragedian, both of them as natural and life-like as flesh and blood. The Websters are prepared to furnish any number of copies of these admirable pictures, and we have no doubt that they will receive a great many applications.

☞We learn that some negro cabins on the farm of Mr. Brown, near this city, were accidently destroyed by fire on Saturday night. A negro child, happening to be in one of them, was burned to death.

☞We are glad to learn that arrangements are being made to establish a line of omnibuses between Louisville and the Jeffersonville railroad depot, by which passengers will be transported for 15 cents instead of 25 cents, the present charge; also to transport passengers between Portland and the Jeffersonville railroad depot, via the Louisville and Portland Railroad, for 25 cents instead of 35 cents. This arrangement will be greatly to the advantage of the traveling public and the Jeffersonville Railroad.

☞Mr. Clarke telegraphs us from Evansville that the Fashion will be here to-night. The Empress also passed Evansville this morning.

☞We are indebted to Mr. Halliday of the Highflyer and the clerks of the Northerner for river favors.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES.—Walker & Commerford have fresh strawberries—the first of the season.

NEWS ITEMS.

Complicated Relations of Slavery.—Judge Sprague, in the U. S. district court, sitting at Boston, has recently decided that New Orleans is not a "port of discharge" under the shipping article, as against free colored seamen. He holds that the laws of Louisiana respecting free colored seamen are such that they cannot, in any just sense, be said to be discharged and clear from the vessel, and that they have a right, if they choose, to remain on board and continue the voyage to a free port, or one where similar laws do not prevail. The reasons of this decision will apply to all the slave States which have laws like those of Louisiana and South Carolina.

Flour Riots.—In consequence of the price of flour having been raised to thirteen dollars per barrel, and other breadstuffs in proportion, the people of Smith's Falls, Canada, have broken open the stores and helped themselves *ad libitum.* A great deal of suffering is said to prevail in the township of Marlboro' and the adjacent townships.

A census taken in Trumbull county, Ohio, two or three weeks since, shows the number of cows that have died for want of food during the past winter to have been, in round numbers, five thousand. The total number of cows in the county last fall was estimated at twenty-three thousand—the loss, therefore, is more than twenty-five per cent. What is true of Trumbull is also true of many others on the Reserve. Such destruction has seldom been known in any country.

A Slave Trade in a Small Way.—It is reported, says the Boston Courier, that certain whalemen of New Bedford—which is a distinguished abolition city—have been in the habit during their voyages of touching at negro settlements and impressing into their service numbers of the natives, whom they compel to do the drudgery of shipboard until a cargo is made up. Having made ready for home, the unfortunate blacks are cast ashore anywhere and any how, penniless often, and without the means of subsistence. The matter is to be inquired into.

Mormons for Utah.—A body of two hundred and fifty men, women, and children, from England, who have been converted to the faith of the Mormons, took passage yesterday on the Washington City for St. Louis, *en route* for Salt Lake City. They are under the guidance of Elder Fullmore. The emigrants are all stout, able-bodied persons, and will be of great use in their new home. Several of the females are very beautiful, and have complexions oftener talked of than seen. The mass of emigrants were huddled on deck in a manner conducive of anything but pleasure and enjoyment.
Pittsburg Journal, May 12.

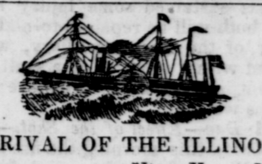
An Expensive Bite.—At the present session of the Supreme Court in Springfield, Mass., Lucinda C. Nevers, of Longmeadow, recovered $5,249 34 of Samuel C. Booth, for injuries sustained by the bite of defendant's dog.

A Valuable Cargo.—A ship recently sailed from Liverpool for Australia, with a "cargo" of 262 unmarried females.

Factory Bill.—Gov. Pollock, of Penn., has signed the bill limiting labor in the factories of that State to ten hours a day.

FOR RENT.
A DWELLING-HOUSE on Centre street, containing five rooms, kitchen, servants' room, cellar, &c. Apply to Thomas Tracy, near the premises.
m14 b*

BY TELEGRAPH.



ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The Illinois arrived on Sunday morning with San Francisco dates to the 17th and $115,000 in treasure.

The disaster to the Golden Age is reported by the purser, Mr. Hull, as follows: On the 29th of April, 2 A. M., she struck a sunken rock at the southwest end of the island and leaked badly. It was found necessary to run the ship ashore, which was accordingly done. A smooth, sandy beach was selected for the purpose. There was a strong probability of the ship being got off after a detention of two days. The passengers, mail, and treasure were transferred to the John L. Stephens, and landed on the 2d of May in Panama; all safe and in good health.

The Golden Gate has arrived with Panama dates to the 12th.

Business in California is very dull. Money is tight.

Several mercantile houses have failed.

There were seventeen vessels arrived from the Atlantic ports in six days.

The miners are doing well.

Owing to the scarcity of coin, very little dust has reached the market. The mint has not resumed operations.

Rain has fallen steadily in the valleys for the week, and in the mountains snow had fallen to a great depth.

The unsatisfactory state of commercial pursuits is driving a large number of clerks and mechanics to the mines.

The Press club of San Francisco have taken steps for the erection of a monument to the memory of Edward Gilbert, one of the pioneers of the press in San Francisco and the first Representative in Congress from California.

The steamer Surprise and one of the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company were to have a race shortly for $5,000.

The news from the Kern river is as contradictory as ever. The diggings is represented as by no means as rich as was first represented.

The Know-Nothings were successful in the city elections all over the State. At San Jose, however, they were defeated by the fusion of the branches of Freedom's Phalanx, a secret society organized in different parts of the State.

We have dates from Portland, Oregon, to the 7th, which mentions that the K. N.'s triumphed in the municipal election.

We have Sandwich Island dates to the 2d of April.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur arrived on the 9th.

Among the failures at San Francisco, were Beck & Lane and Tilden & Little.

The markets are, in every article of merchandise, dull. Sales of many things at a considerable decline have taken place. Closing rates of Galego and Haxall flour, in lots, at $14.

Extra choice butter 40c; crushed sugar 9a 9½c; Lackawana coal 12c; Cumberland 20c; clear pork 18a19c; mess 15c; hams 20¼c; spirits turpentine 55a65c.

BALTIMORE, May 14, M.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday received.

The examination of Postmaster Kendall was in progress. The evidence against him turns on the proving of letters, signed Marshal Hanson, through which the attempt was made to negotiate the stolen drafts, to have been written by him.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

Arrived—Alvin Adams and Jos. Landis. Departed—Eclispe and Gibson.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

Arrived—Hungarian and South America. Departed—Sultana and Tecumseh.

PITTSBURG, May 14, M.

There are 6 feet water in the channel and falling. The weather is clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, May 14, M.

The river has fallen 14 inches since Saturday. The weather is warm and cloudy.

CINCINNATI, May 14, M.

Flour firm at $9 50@$9 60. Whisky dull at 33c. Provisions firm; sales of 50 hhds bacon shoulders at 7¾c. No change in other articles.

NEW YORK, May 14, M.

The cotton market is unchanged. Flour has declined 12½; sales of 150 bbls; 1,000 bbls Southern sold at $11@$11 31. Michigan wheat 270. Corn is easier; red is quotably lower; sales of 30,000 bushels mixed at 117. Pork is firm, with an upward tendency; old mess $16 75. Beef is active, with an advancing tendency; sales 600 bbls. Lard is higher; barrels sold at 10¾. Ohio whisky 38.

Stocks firm, but not dull. Money is easy. Erie 49½; Cleveland and Toledo 81; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 104½; Cumberland 27¾; Reading 87; New York Central 92¾; Missouri 6s 91¾; Virginia 6s 97.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14, A. M.

Molasses—20c offered. Corn—Western yellow $1 10; white $1 22. Sides 9¾c. Sterling exchange—outside rates 10¼.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

Flour $10 50. Coffee—sales of the week 8,500 bags; fair 9½@10. Sight exchange ⅛ to ¼ prem.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

Whisky 35. Sight exchange ⅛ to ⅜ prem.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office—Grass for Lawns.—We observe in the grounds in front of the Patent Office a very vigorous growth of beautiful lawn grass, the seeds of which were selected by the agent of the office in London, some months ago, and sown a few weeks since. As heretofore there had been repeated failures, it was a matter of doubt whether seed suitable for lawn grass, in this region, could be obtained, but this case at the Patent Office places it beyond question. We give this as an instance of the skillful and intelligent manner in which the office is conducted, which ought to remove any prejudices which may exist in reference to the failures which have been imputed to the seeds distributed from that source.

A New Oil Plant.—The small tree (*Castigolionia lobata*) known in Peru under the name of "Pinoncello," and cultivated about Surco, Huacho, and Sambageque, also growing wild in considerable abundance in those regions, it has been ascertained, yields a valuable oil, well adapted to the purposes of illumination. Its bean-like fruit or seeds, when roasted, have an agreeable flavor, preferable to that of the olive. When eaten raw, the etherial oil generated between the kernel and the outer skin is a strong cathartic, the effects of which can only be counteracted by drinking cold water. It has been ascertained that the seeds will grow in Baltimore; and, doubtless, plantations of this tree might be formed in many parts of the South, from which vast quantities of oil might be produced, and thus add another link to the great chain of our national wealth. We understand that the Patent Office has taken measures to procure some of the seeds of this tree for trial in the South and Southwest.

SHELL OYSTERS.
3,700 Shell Oysters, exceedingly fine;
2,500 Shrewsburys, the best Oyster extant.
We are just in receipt of these Oysters this morning by express. They are the finest Shell Oysters we have had this season.
a28 j&b WALKER & COMMERFORD.

SUMMER STYLE MOLESKIN HATS—We have a beautiful article of the above goods, made very light, expressly for summer.
a28 b&j POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.—The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

NEW ORLEANS, May 3, 1855.

In my letter of Monday I announced the resignation of Gen. J. A. Quitman and other officers of the Cuban Expedition. I have now to announce the dissolution of the Cuban Junta. Goicouiria, the Treasurer of the Junta, and Elias Hernandez have resigned, and Frias, the only true patriot in the Junta, has sent his resignation to the Club at Havana. Goicouiria and Hernandez have taken their departure for New York. Betancourt and Valiente are now the only representatives of the celebrated blundering Junta. Two of the steamships owned by the Expedition are to be sold to pay the outstanding debts of the Junta. The transportation of arms, &c., for the bark Magnolia cost over $40,000. Gen. Quitman returned to his home on Tuesday evening. The most popular man in the State of Mississippi is Gen. Quitman, and will no doubt be called upon to serve in his State in some high office by the Know-Nothing party.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky on Monday, May 7th, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Mother Bank at Frankfort, viz:

John H. Hanna, James Harlan, A. G. Hodges, P. Swigert, J. M. Lancaster, A. C. Keenon, Dr. E. H. Watson.

At the regular meeting of the board on Tuesday morning, Mr. J. H. Hanna was unanimously reelected President.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the several branches at the annual election, viz:

Covington Branch Bank.—C. A. Withers, J. W. Stevenson, B. W. Foley, D. A. Glidden, M. M. Benton, R. Pretlow, T. A. Kennedy.

Maysville Branch Bank.—John P. Dobyns, H. Taylor, J. B. Poyntz, Samuel C. Pearce, T. M. Forman, O. H. P. Thomas, John Shackelford.

Mt. Sterling Branch Bank.—R. Apperson, A. M. Barnes, Jesse Yeates, Albin Barnes, Nelson Prewitt, Nathaniel Morrison, Alexander Lindsey.

Henderson Branch Bank.—Owen Glass, J. D. Anderson, J. Stites, J. E. Rankin, G. Atkinson, D. R. Burbank, J. G. Holloway.

Princeton Branch Bank.—W. D. Tinsley, Francis Ford, William Henry, R. B. Ratliff, P. B. McGoodwin, D. W. McGoodwin, J. S. Gardner.

Somerset Branch Bank.—C. Wait, S. M. Hail, B. Goggin, J. Vickery, A. J. James, Wm. Owens, Wm. Ward.

Georgetown Branch Bank.—J. T. Craig, J. F. Robinson, B. C. Glass, H. C. Graves, J. F. Beatty, P. L. Cable, Wm. Johnson.

Frankfort Com.

CITY COURT.

MONDAY, May 14.

Wm. Hendricks, Charles Digman, and Patrick Sullivan, stealing copper from Wright & Bridgeford. All three are boys not over 13 years of age. Two of them have been before the court on a charge of stealing chickens and other articles. The court did not know what to do with them. If he should send them to the workhouse they would learn worse practices. The want of a house of correction was dwelt on at length. The court said it was useless to arrest them. They were discharged.

Fred. Wood and Hugh Montgomery, disorderly conduct and fighting. Own recognisance in $50 each to answer.

City vs Henry Lecer, driving his hack at a faster gate than five miles an hour. Fined $5.

Com'th by Melvina Breeding vs Hannah Hanley, peace-warrant. Own recognizance of Hannah in $100 for three months.

Forty-six orphans in the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum were ordered to be bound to that institution.

Memorandum.—The steamer Highflyer left St. Louis May 12th, at 6 P. M. Met Fashion at Widow Waters's, passed Tyler at St. Genevieve, met Baltimore at Cape Girardeau, Glendy Burke at Cairo; 13th—met Southerner at Paducah, Robert J. Ward at Sisters, A. L. Shotwell above Newburg, passed Mattie Wayne at Stevensport, met Thomas Swann at Leavenworth.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

MAY 14.

ARRIVALS.

Wm. Noble, New Orleans.
Seventy-Six, Barkley, Cincinnati.
Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Emma Dean, Pratzman, St. Louis.
Highflyer, Wright, St. Louis.
Equinox, Rowley, Pittsburg.
Delta, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES

Wm. Noble, Cincinnati.
Seventy-Six, Barkley, St. Louis.
Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Emma Dean, Pratzman, Cincinnati.
Northerner, Fuller, St. Louis.
Equinox, Rowley, St. Louis.
Delta, Cincinnati.

RECEIPTS.

Per Northerner from St. Louis: 25 bales hemp, Cornwall & Bro, 10 bbls flour, J Raine; 4 pgs, S A Jones; 2 bales skins, Wilson, Starbird, & Smith.

Per Jacob Strader from Cincinnati: 10 rolls leather, Ryan; 12 bbls plaster, Herbert & Wright; 5 qr cks wine, 1 bbl whisky, Monford; 18 pgs, Tryon; 3 crates, Wilson, Waters, & Co; 7 bbls ale, Graf & Weyd; 1 ck, Bell, Terry, & Co; 8 pgs, Tachau; 4 do, Munn.

Per Highflyer from St. Louis: 12 bales peltries, Vanwinkle; 1 chest, P Herst; 4 machines, McIlvain; 3 bxs, 1 trunk, Basham; 13 cks iron, Bennitt.

Per Equinox from Pittsburg: 30 bxs cheese, Howard; 30 do do M Halbert.

Per Telegraph from Cincinnati: 6 bbls plaster, Munn; 30 bxs glass, Lewis & Wilkes; 100 nests tubs, Killick; 41 bxs candles, 12 pgs, Basham; 7 cs, Hayes & Craig; 7 casks liquor, Gardner & 42 bxs, Piatt, Bucklin, & Co; 17 bdls, Shreve, Anderson, & T; 20 chests tea, 11 pgs, Nock, Wicks, & Co; 20 bbls whisky, Dumesnil & Co; 92 bales hay, McQuiston & Co; sdrs, sundry consignees.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by Rev. W. F. Thornton, Dr. WM. STROTHER, of Nelson, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Joseph Sanders, Esq., of Bullitt co., Ky.

Harper for May.
1,000 COPIES received and for sale by A. HAGAN & BRO.,
m1 j&b No. 99 Third street.

WOOL HATS—We are selling Wool Hats at a much less price than they have heretofore been sold.
POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,
m1 j&b 455 Main st.

FRESH GOODS—We have in store a fine and select soock of Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, which can be sold at very low prices for cash or to prompt men on short time.
m1 j&b POLLARD, PRATHER & SMITH.

SUPERFINE FLOUR—200 bbls superfine Flour in store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON,
m1 j&b Corner Fifth and Market sts.

Parasols and Muslins.
MILLER & TABB, corner Fourth and Market streets, received by express, this morning, a large and elegant assortment of Parasols of the latest styles, also a beautiful assortment of Organdy and Jaconet Muslins.
MILLER & TABB,
m1 j&b Corner Fourth and Market sts.

PEAFOWL BRUSHES.—A lot of these beautiful Fly-Brushes this day received by
m1 j&b MILLER & GOULD.

Harper for May.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY has come to hand and for sale wholesale and retail by F. A. CRUMP,
a30 j&b No. 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Godey's Lady's Book for May,
FULL of the latest Fashions and interesting reading matter.
Bachelors' attentions are particularly invited to this number. They should not fail to read what Miss Bremer says about married men.
Reader, are you a bachelor? If you are, remember marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms and fills cities and churches. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined, and at last dies in singleness; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower. Come with me, my bachelor readers, "I have made up my mind to start." If you would be useful, happy, prosperous, and honored, journey toward the land of wedlock, and when circumstances are favorable, take some partner by the hand, enter its precincts, and with an abiding confidence and pure desire, "settle down" in the midst of its springing delights, there to enjoy the sweets and nurse the babies.
A BACHELOR BOOKSELLER,
a28 j&b No. 99 Third street.

Godey for May.
GODEY'S Lady's Book for May received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP,
a28 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Book by Mrs. Hentz.
ROBERT GRAHAM, a Novel, by Caroline Lee Hentz. Price 50 cents. For sale by
a28 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

EVENING BULLETIN.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—The English papers contain letters from the Crimea, giving details of the bombardment of Sebastopol up to the 14th of April. We make the following selection:

First Day—Opening of the Fire.—Before Sebastopol, Easter Monday, April 9.—This morning at daybreak the allied batteries simultaneously opened fire on the defences of Sebastopol. It is now 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rain, which began to fall last night, is descending in torrents, accompanied by a high wind. So thick is the atmosphere that even the flashes of the guns are invisible, and the gunners must be firing by guesswork at the flashes of the batteries, as it is impossible to see more than a few yards in advance. A driving sheet of rain and a Black sea fog whirl over the whole camp, which has already resumed the miserable aspect so well known to us of yore. The ground, so far as it is visible, looks like a black lake, studded with innumerable pools of dun-colored water. The firing has slackened since 12 o'clock; but we can tell that our batteries in front are thundering away continuously in irregular bursts, and are firing some 25 or 30 shots per minute.

Half-past eleven o'clock, P. M.—The rain has ceased, and the night is fine. A tremendous cannonade has raged along our lines since six o'clock, to which the enemy reply feebly. Great quantities of shells have been thrown into the place within the last four hours. Some trifling affairs of advanced posts have taken place in the ravines, but as yet there is no appearance of a strong sortie. The Russians seem to lack ammunition. No fires are visible in the town, nor can it be ascertained if the cannonade has caused much damage.

Second Day—The Hail of Shot.—April 10.—During the whole of the morning, the firing continued on our side with little intermission—while that of the Russians was evidently slackening. At about 4 o'clock, however, all the enemy's lines and batteries suddenly sprung into life and vigor. Volleys of from 100 to 150 guns were fired at once from the Redan, the Flagstaff, Barrack, Garden, and Malakoff batteries; even the Mamelon, which all thought destroyed and untenable, fired five or six guns in succession. Their shot came in upon our works like hail. On every point along our lines, balls were to be seen bounding and plunging and shells bursting like fire-works in the air. Never, perhaps, was such a concentrated and destructive cannonade witnessed since the commencement of the seige. All felt that if it continued two or three hours our works would be leveled with the dust, as though both English and French kept up a terrific fire, the enemy, in spite of our utmost efforts, gave five guns in reply to our one. The rapidity and deafening uproar of the fire brought all who were at leisure to the front, and the oldest and most experienced artillery officers augured very unfavorably of our prospect of taking the fortress which could command such a fierce cannonade.

Suddenly, and in the midst of such remarks, the enemy's batteries made a dead pause. For nearly a quarter of an hour not a gun was fired. The allies kept up their bombardment; the French battered the Flagstaff and works to the left; our shot plowed into the Redan and Malakoff, and our 13-inch shells burst in regular succession in the centre of the Mamelon; but not five guns did the Russians give in reply. Nearly twenty minutes passed on their side in this state of unaccountable inactivity, when again suddenly the Redan and Flagstaff broke out in heavy volleys, and maintained them. This was about 5 o'clock, and from this time until the fire of the long guns discontinued for the night, except by occasional guns, few and far between, no other Russian works but the Redan and Flagstaff took part in the contest.

It was difficult to ascertain the cause of such extraordinary manœuvres. Beyond a couple of hours, at two o'clock, when the weather was slightly cleared, it was almost impossible to ascertain, with anything like certainty, the mischief we had done to the enemy's work. From the advanced trench, where the Guards were within a few hundred yards, it was reported that the works of the Malakoff, though injured, were still perfectly defensible; that some guns which were unserviceable had been withdrawn on one side, and that some 25 or 30 still remained in the embrasure, quite ready and fit for use. The Mamelon, also, which this morning was almost dismantled, has had several fresh guns placed, instead of those which had been injured, and that altogether the Russians were still strong in that point.

Night and the Trail of Fire.—The weather was still thick and matters still uncertain when night closed in. Our long guns ceased firing a little after 7, the enemy's about 8, and then both Russians and Allies resorted to their mortars. The fire of the latter was maintained all night. Every five minutes one of our thirteen-inch shells was dropped into the Mamelon, and from the advanced work, at the same intervals, ten-inch were thrown into the Malakoff. The French directed their bombs into the Flagstaff, and our left attack threw them into the Redan. On the extreme left of all, the French rocket battery sent their burning missiles in all directions except into the town, the orders to spare that being still in force. The enemy replied with mortars from the rear of the Malakoff, the Redan, and the Flagstaff works, but we were evidently two to one superior to them in such ordnance. This deficiency they occasionally compensated for by the use of their guns, which, when fired in volleys, are by no means to be trifled with.

The advantage of the whole day's fire is evidently with the Allies.

While I write, the fire is going on with a vehemence which must somewhat weaken the value of this latter supposition. It is something awful to stand upon the hills which overlook the town and watch the progress of the nightly bombardment. The congreve rockets rush from the French batteries with a deafening roar, leaving a light trail of fire behind, just sufficient to trace the course of the missile as it darts vaguely hither and thither through the air, settling down at last with a loud crash in the Flagstaff.

This wild erratic course occasionally lands them outside the Russian lines, and now and then forces them clear over everything into the very centre of the town. From both right and left the mortars are discharged with a heavy painful explosion, and with a flash which, even at a distance, is almost blinding. As the dull boom shakes your very frame, you hear the shell with a kind of whistling roar mount higher and higher into the air, till having reached its zenith it descends with redoubled speed and force into the enemy's works. The shock with which it strikes the ground can be distinctly heard even in the allied camp, followed in a second after by the sharp ringing explosion, in the bright glare of which the earth is thrown up like a cloud. The enemy are replying to each shot with many long guns, some mortars, but use no rockets at all; and whenever a pause occurs in the cannonade, the sharp, quick rattling of the musketry makes itself audible in the advanced trenches, till the re-commencing roar of artillery drowns all other sounds. Such a contest is going on now, all will go on all night, and each night, until the town surrender or is taken. The casualties in the batteries to-day have been slighter than those of yesterday. The left attack has sustained some injury in guns and works, both will be repaired to-night. Captain Sinclair, of the Royal artillery, was severely wounded with a splintler of a shell through the thigh, but is doing well. I believe no other officer was wounded.

Third Day—Effect of the Shot.—April 11.—At daybreak this morning the fire was resumed by the allies and Russians, and for some time with equal vigor on both sides.

For the first hour of hostilities this morning all the Russian works were fought with vigor and determination, but after that time the guns round the Malakoff and Mamelon again ceased their cannonade, and from this period until late in the day seemed perfectly indifferent to our fire.

I availed myself of the favorable change in the weather to take a view of the whole scene of the conflict, which I was enabled to do by the use of a powerful telescope.

On the extreme left, where the French are attacking, much harm has undoubtedly been done. The Mud Fort, although several of its guns have been dismounted, is hotly engaged with the French, and gives gun for gun with the battery attacking it.

Next to this came the Flagstaff, one of the most formidable of the Russian defenses, and the same which blew up all the French batteries on the 17th of October last. Since that attack, its strengh has been increased fourfold; then it mounted 45, now it mounts upwards of 160 heavy guns, at some parts in three tiers, and at others in two. This work has sustained much damage, more perhaps than all the other Russian batteries put together. Its lower and more advanced tier of guns are quite silenced. The guns themselves are overthrown, the embrasures destroyed, in some cases shot quite away, and in others so damaged as to be mere piles of black earth from which the remnants of white sand bags peep out here and there. The second tier is also much knocked about, and one or two of the guns silent and the slopes of the earthworks much damaged. Still this portion is good and serviceable, and some 30 or 40 pieces ordinance in position in it maintaining a hot cannonade. The upper tier of about 30 guns was almost uninjured, certainly none of its guns were touched. It was into this upper tier that the French last night threw their bombshells, which of course must have caused much damage inside the parapet, but as yet there is no reduction of its fire. The two smaller batteries, which flank the lower tiers of the Flagstaff are more out of the direct line of fire. They had suffered very little, and continued to inflict some mischief upon the French.

The Redan, the enemy's *piece de resistance*, I regret to say, shows but little tokens of injury—its front face was considerably marked, and some three or four of its guns quieted, but this was all. It was still firing 30 or 40 guns a minute. The Malakoff Tower—the key of the whole position, the point on which formerly the enemy appeared to concentrate all the vigor of their defensive energies—was silent. It was undoubtedly much injured, and half the guns of the semicircular battery gone, but still very far from being untenable or incapable of formidable opposition. Its two flanking batteries, mounting each some 10 or 12 guns, were untouched.

The Mamelon was very much injured, and the enemy can only retain it by an immense sacrifice of life.

How Sebastopol Looked.—During a portion of the day every part of Sebastopol, even to the north side, could be most distinctly seen, even with the naked eye.

Some of the houses in the town, which have hitherto escaped without damage, to-day showed distinct traces of where stray shells have fallen. Soldiers were in the streets apparently unconcerned, and a small steamer plied to and fro across the harbor.

Fourth Day—A Masked Battery Opened—April 12.—During the whole of last night the fire of our mortars was incessant, and this morning the long guns recommenced with renewed energy; but, in spite of our bombardment the enemy had evidently been busy during the night, and part of the Flagstaff and nearly all of the Mamelon embrasures were repaired. In the former, apparently, no new guns had been mounted, but in the latter were two. The fire to-day has been much the same as during yesterday—viz: a well-sustained cannonade from the allies throughout and the enemy replying very slackly, except from the Flagstaff and Redan. Occasionally, as since we first opened, nearly all the works gave forth tremendous volleys, almost simultaneously; but their spirits, though terrific, never lasted above half an hour, after which two-thirds of their lines relapsed into comparative silence. One of our batteries on the slopes at Inkermann, mounting eight sixty-eight pounders, and which has hitherto been masked, was opened this morning on the flank Malakoff. But the position of this work has been most unfortunately chosen. As it commenced its fire it was discovered, not only that the Malakoff could and would reply but that two other of the enemy's works bore full upon it.

The result was that it had to maintain a most unequal contest, and before twelve in the day three of its guns were so injured as to be unserviceable, and the rest of the work seriously damaged and the men exposed. Accordingly, the artillerymen were withdrawn, and the battery remained silent. Still, before this step was taken its fire had wrought considerable mischief in the Malakoff, shattering the chevaux-defrise and abbattis, and almost destroying one part of the parapet. During the rest of the day the fighting was principally between the Flagstaff and French Batteries and the Redan and our right and left attacks. The Flagstaff each hour seemed to suffer more and more under the incessant cannonade of the French, and towards evening its fire was most considerably slackened. Its fire is certainly not now more than one-half of that which it maintained on the morning of the 9th. Owing to the much greater distance of the Redan from our works it has sustained less damage, but still our heavy guns are evidently telling upon it. The other Russian batteries took little part in the contest. Our own mortars have been active all day, and in spite of last night's repairs the Mamelon is now as bad as ever. Much injury has also been done to the Malakoff in this manner.

Our casualties during the day have not been very severe, except among the sailers of the naval brigade. One shell from the Redan entered the left attack, killing two men on the spot and severely wounding seven others. All these poor fellows were sailors.

Fifth Day—The New Battery.—April 13.—This morning, when our batteries recommenced, the effects of our assaults were still more apparent. The fire of the Flagstaff was evidently slack, even more markedly so than on the previous evening. It scarcely replied one gun to the French three. The devastating traces of the shot were almost apparent. Not only are the lower tier of guns quite destroyed, but the upper seem in a fair way of following them. Two or three of them are already dismounted, and the earth of the parapets so seamed and torn that the rest of the ordinance appear as if pointing out between loose piles of earth.

The Redan still shows a bold front. This colossal work is at so long a range from ours (1250 yards), and mounts such an enormous mass that it would stand its present battering for two or three weeks to come, without receiving such injury as to render it untenable. But this a matter of no moment; the Redan is by no means so importantly situated as to necessitate our taking it by storm. The Flagstaff and Malakoff are keys of the enemy's position; when they are captured, the Redan will fall of itself, as it will cease to be tenable.

Each day they have been accustomed to see our 10-inch mortars fire from the same part of our works, and doubtless, for that very reason, never anticipated further molestation (which, indeed, was almost unnecessary, so well were our mortars manned) from the same quarter. The sudden and continued fire, of 8 enormous guns, in addition to their old assailants, the mortars, was a complete and unpleasant surprise. At the first discharge one of their guns was dismounted and another injured, and their artillery men either ran away or concealed themselves, as they were not to be seen. Only one gun was fired in reply, so that for 5 or 10 minutes our battery had nothing to do but to blaze away without fear of opposition. After that time the enemy appeared to take heart, and several guns were fired, but it was fully half an hour before they made anything like a vigorous defence. Then, indeed, the fire they maintained showed that very many of the embrasures which were supposed to be silenced had merely had their guns withdrawn, and those they brought forward well manned. The enemy fought with great determination for an hour, but from the first they had no chance to hold out long. It was soon seen that Malakoff works were engaging our advanced batter, one face of Gordon's battery, mounting 10 guns and 2 mortars, was directed upon it, and the three 13-inch mortar battery at the picket house also threw its missiles against the Round Tower. With these, and with the assistance of the four 10-inch mortars near the advanced work, and several cohors throwing 32 lb. shell, a perfect hail was poured into our old enemy.

As I have said, for a time it was well-fought, but our immense shot dismounted the guns or cut up the earthworks, while the shell dropping over burst continually among its defenders. Towarcs 8 o'clock, its fire had slackened considerably, and before nine the enemy for that time gave up the contest as hopeless, and such guns as could still be used were withdrawn from the embrasures and our batteries left to do their worst upon the earthworks. During this battery fight, the Mamelon, as usual, revived from its state of inaction, and, to the astonishment of every one, put forward five guns and fired them continually. The demonstration, however, did little good beyond drawing on it, when the Malakoff was quiet, the fire of the mortar battery at the picket-house, and under these tremendous bombs it was reduced to its former inaction. Our advanced work then continued to fire at the Malakoff, which never offered any serious resistance for the remainder of the day.

The Result—The Paunch Mats.—The results of this day's bombardment has again been most favorable to the Allies. The Flagstaff still makes a heroic defense, but is evidently sinking fast. The Redan is still vigorous, but on the whole line the enemy's fire is not half that of the Allies. To-day our superiority has been much more marked than ever, the Russians not replying 1 gun to our 3 or 4. Our daily casualties are, as usual, heaviest among the naval brigade, which, though less than a sixth of the force in the batteries, furnishes rather over one-third of our total loss. The average each day has been about 60 killed and wounded, and 100 French.

To-day Omar Pacha, at the head of 15,000 Turks, moved down to Balaklava, and relieved the Zouaves and French regiments at Kadikoi. The Turks looked fine troops, and are the same fellows who have just given so good a specimen of their courage at Eupatoria. At Kadikoi, the weakest garrisoned portion of lines near Balaklava, 8,000 have been posted behind strong breastworks, which the Turks to-day still further defended by the addition of thirty pieces of artillery. These ought to secure our position at that point, if it is in the power of earthworks and guns to do it. While the transfer of troops was taking place, the Russians showed in large force in the plains, and on the summit of Canrobert's Hill, where it is now again for the fiftieth time asserted that they are getting up guns. On one hill, however, the enemy showed for the first time to-day, and their presence there was regarded with some inquietude, though any efforts they can now make from that point must be quick indeed to be in time at all. This evening 200 of the picked sailors of the Rodney marched across from Kamiesch to reinforce the naval brigade. The Rodney, while being towed in to Kamiesch to disembark the men, was very clevery towed ashore by the Furious, and not got off for some time, and until the Triton had also come to her assistance. With the sailors were sent a number of what are called paunch-mats, made of thick double-platted rope, which are to be used in hanging across the embrasures. These mats are of such strength and thickness that a splinter of shell, a Minie bullet, or small grape-shot fired at a hundred yards does not penetrate them. They have worked holes in the lower part, made for the muzzle of the cannon, the rest of the embrasure being completely closed by them. They will principally be used in the advanced batteries, where the incessant fire of the enemy's riflemen causes much annoyance, and has gained for these batteries the nick-name of lead mines. Besides the shelter thus given to the men working the guns, the dark color of the mat, similar to that of the earthworks, renders the embrasure more difficult to be hit by the enemy.

Sixth Day.—Sortie on the French—April 14.—I have only time to add a line or two before the mail starts. Our bombardment continued the whole of last night, with much effect, and this morning the guns again recommenced. The fire of the enemy slackens more and more each day.

There was a slight sortie last night upon the French, who are supping up towards the Flagstaff. It was instantly repulsed, with a loss of 10 or 12 killed to the Russians.

There is no new feature in the cannonade of to-day, beyond that our advanced 84-pounder battery is doing considerable havoc to the works of the Malakoff.

Prospect of Success.—A letter dated Sebastopol, April 10th, says: At 120 rounds a-gun per diem, we can fire for about 10 days without much damage to our guns. If the place does not fall then, it is not in tne power of artillery to take it, and we must either get ready to invest the north and south, or try the dreadful alternative of a general storm, unaided by the ships, which seem at present all but useless.

Lord Raglan mentions the following casualities:

From the 6th to the 8th of April, 1855, inclusive—3 rank and file killed, 15 rank and file wounded.

Return of Military Casualties.—Killed—Lt. E. Luce, 2 sergeants, 19 rank and file. Wounded—T. M. Graves, slightly, and Captain G. Crofton, severely, royal engineers; Lt. J. Sinclair, severely; Lt. P. W. L. Estranger, do, royal artillery; 1 sergeant and 51 rank and file wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Naval Brigade.—Killed—Lieut. Twyford, of the London, and 15 men. Wounded—Lieut. W. K. Douglass, of the Queen, and 58 men, of whom five died; 14 contused.

Advices from before Sebastopol of the 17th state that the want of ammunition had been felt by the besiegers. On the 13th and 14th the Allies gained an important advantage on the left attack. The French twice drove the Russians out of their ambuscades, and, after an obstinate combat, obtained possession of a height which it is expected will give them great advantages. The enemies fire is still severe. The cholera has broken out among the French troops, and on the 17th was raging fiercely.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas have set out for the Crimea.

Paris, April 25.—The Moniteur announces that the Minister of Marine has received the following despatch from Admiral Bruat: 'On the 17th the fire our batteries maintained its superiority. In front of the Central Tower we have carried a series of ambuscades, and those works where we have established ourselves are now comprised in our lines. We have crowned a ravine in that direction, which run along the fortifications of the town, where the enemy formerly kept the reserves in safety. Below the Flagstaff Bastion we sprung a mine (*fourneaux de mine*) at a distance of about 50 metres. This operation, which perfectly succeeded, gave us a new parallel, and was successfully joined to the others. From the 12th to the 14th, notwithstanding the renewed attacks of the Russians, we had only about 300 men hors de combat." The commander of the frigate which brought the news added that the situation was generally considered very satisfactory.

Pera, April 21.—We learn by the Asmodee, which left the Crimea on the 19th, that the besiegers were still advancing, and were consolidating their position. On the night between the 18th and 19th the enemy made a strong sortie, which was promptly repulsed.

Berlin, April 24.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 23d instant, says that the following despatch had been received from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, 19th of April: "The firing of the enemy on the 16th, 17th, and 18th was less violent. Our batteries replied successfully. On the night between the 18th and 19th one of our battalions made a sortie to destroy the most advanced works of the enemy. The object of the sortie was fully attained, and with small loss. The loss of our garrison has, moreover, during the last few days, been less considerable.

Berlin, April 27.—The following despatch has been received here from St. Petersburg, dated April 26: "Prince Gortschakoff writes under date of the 22d of April, as follows: The fire of the enemy on the 22d was slacker. During the last two days our loss has been much less than on the preceding days."

[From the London Times, April 27.]

The Rombardment of Sebastopol—What will be the Result.?—In attempting to trace the course and the effects of the great operations in which the Allied forces have recently been engaged before Sebastople, the difficulty of the task is increased by the circumstance that the irregular and indistinct communications of the telegraph are of a much more recent date than the incidents of which we have a full and precise account from our own correspondent. We are informed, indeed, that the telegraphic wire is nearly complete between Whitehall Gardens and Balaklava, and that Lord Panmure may at this moment be in hourly communication with Lord Raglan. But, if this be the case, the Government seems to have kept this mode of intercourse with the army to themselves, and we are in possession of no positive intelligence later than the 19th inst., which accompanies the last dispatches of the 14th. Hence, we are led to judge of the success or the failure of a particular operation before we clearly understand in what it consisted or by what forces it was executed, and the general impression of the progress of the seige becomes perplexing and confused, because the events become known to us out of their proper series and order. The fact is, however, that to form a correct notion of this prodigious enterprise, as far as our present accounts enable us to judge of it, we must examine the particular and detailed effects of the fire of the French and English batteries more than the general result, which can only be ascertained when the whole operation is completed.

The details indicate the steady progress of the scientific operations of this most extraordinary siege, under unprecedented difficulties. We are not informed as to the condition of the enemy's guns, the supply of ammunition, or the real state of their army; for in a place not yet invested, it is impossible to surmise to what extent the frightful losses of such a siege can have been repaired.

The object of the cannonade seems to have been to destroy guns and batteries rather than life, and often the actual loss of life is less than in an hour's skermish in front of the trenches. It is certain that after a fire of 10 days the allied army would not relapse into a state of inaction, and that the Generals in command must have prepared their plans, in the event of the non-success of the cannonade. An attack of this nature never reduces a fortified town which is vigorously defended; and Sebastopol has long since been exposed to all that can be inflicted on it by a storm of projectiles. All depends on the vigor of the next step, for the Russians have been so active in repairing their former losses, that the only chance of success is in taking advantage of the impressions already made on their works.

The duration of such a fire as that which opened on the 9th of April has its natural limits, and it is easy to compute the vast consumption of ammunition from guns each firing 120 rounds per day. The moment must, before this, have arrived for a different and more enterprising movement against the enemy, if we are to entertain the hope of reaping any advantages from these vast preparations and long-continued efforts. The army has not only improved and consolidated its position before the town, but it has also the means of action beyond. We have some reason to believe that a successful cavalry reconnoisance had already been made by Omer Pasha; the 10th Hussars had arrived in the Crimea; and, though we cannot venture to expect tidings of the immediate fall of Sebastopol, we trust that the allied forces have now entered upon a period of active operations which will not end without a decisive and glorious result.

In the House of Commons on Monday, the 23d, the following important discussion was had:

Lor Palmerston said: It is well known to the House that the English and French Governments, in concert with the Government of Austria, had determined that the proper development of the third point, which regarded the treaties of 1840 and 1841, with respect to the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, should be among either things, that the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea should henceforth be made to cease. (Hear, hear.) That was the principle laid down by England and France, and agreed to by Austria, and it was in the abstract accepted by the Russian plenipotentiary. On Thursday last, at the conference held on that day, at which were present the English, French, Austrian, Turkish and Russian Plenipotentiaries, the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Austria and Turkey proposed to the representative of Russia, as a mode of making the preponderance of Russia cease in the Black Sea—which, in principle had been admitted and accepted by Russia—either that the amount of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea should henceforth be limited by treaty, or that the Black Sea should be entirely neutral ground and all ships of war of all countries be excluded from it so that henceforth it should be a sea for commerce only. (Hear, hear.) The Russian Plenipotentiary required forty-eight hours to take that proposal into consideration. Those forty-eight hours elapsed on Saturday, and on Saturday another conference was held, at which the Russian Plenipotentiary absolutely refused to accept either of the alternatives proposed, those alternatives being pressed by the four other Plenipotentiaries unanimously. Thereupon the conference adjourned *sine die*, and my noble friend the member for the city of London, and the French minister, M. Drouyn de L'huys, were to take their departure from Vienna in the course of the present day. (Hear, hear.)

Telegraph to the Crimea.—On the 26th ult., the electric telegraph was put into operation from the War-office in Whitehall to the headquarters of Lord Raglan, and the Government, in the course of the afternoon, received communications which were dispatched from the Crimea at 4 o'clock this morning. The submarine cable from Cape Kalerga in Dulgaria to the Monastery of St. George in the Crimea, lies a length of 101 miles across the bottom of the Black Sea. It was laid down on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of April. Henceforth reports of all important events will be made simultaneously to Lord Raglan in the camp and to the War-office in London.

[From the London Chronicle, April 26.]

Operations in the Baltic.—The appearance of the magnificent British fleet in the Baltic has once more paralyzed the commerce of Russia, and imposed upon the naval forces of that Empire the humiliating alternative of remaining under cover of the walls of Cronstadt and Sweaborg. A commendable activity has been displayed by Com. Watson and the flying squadron under his command, in pushing forward, in despite of the difficulties of the navigation, and of the impediments created by the floating ice. That squadron will anticipate the departure of scores of Russian vessels that were only awaiting the breaking up of the ice to escape the vigilance of our cruisers. Few of these vessels will reach their destination, and whilst a number of valuable prizes will reward the activity of our ships, Russia's commercial navy will be completely crippled.

Admiral Dundas has signalized his arrival in the port of Kiel, by proclaiming the street blockade of Libu, and of all the ports along the littoral as far as Riga. A vigorous blockade along the whole cost will be enforced, and there, we fear, terminate the services that can be reasonably expected from the Baltic fleet. No that these are trifling, for they completely neutralize the existence of the enemy's fleets, and destroy the mercantile navy of Russia. To anticipate any other success would be foolish; and it is unpatriotic and inconsistent to encourage the public to believe that an attack upon Cronstadt or Sweaborg is practicable or to be desired.

[From the London News, April 23.]

There appears to be no longer any reason to doubt that the Emperor of France will proceed to the Crimea. The Constitutional says that his camp equipage has already been sent off; and the 10th of May is named in Paris as the day he will depart. The abilities of Napoleon III. are about to be tried in a new field. His victories have hitherto been gained in civil contests; it remains to be seen whether he has inherited the military talents of his house. Various considerations induce the step he is about to take, for his presence in the Crimea seems necessary in uniting the operations of a campaign carried on by the armies of four independent nations. As victory will tend to consolidate his throne, he has every inducement to urge on the war with energy; at the same time, from all we can learn, the Emperor is profoundly impressed with the necessity of not overstraining the resources of France.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.

Arrived yesterday—Eclipse. Departed—Antelope.

Getting Cool.—The people of Piatte county, Mo., who assembled last Saturday to hang McCrea, who shot Clark in a quarrel at Leavenworth, (K. T.) found Clark confined in a United States guard house, under Uncle Sam's care.—They wisely concluded to let "Uncle Sam" alone, so they went home without getting their hands on Clark.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

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Manual of Sacred History, a Guide to the Understanding of the Divine Plan of Salvation, by Jno. H. Kurts, D. D.
Ashton Cottage, or Truth and Faith; a Sunday Tale.
Memoirs of Rev. Jno. Frederick Oberlin, by Rev. L. Halsey.
The Night-Lamp, a Narrative, by Agnes M. Macfarlane.
The Heeding Place, or the Sinner found in Christ, by Rev. Jno. Macfarlane.
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History of the Holy Bible from the Creation of the World to the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, by Rev. Jno. Fleetwood, D. D.
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We have just received by express, this day, an invoice of oval ivory handled Table Cutlery, consisting of Dining and Dessert sizes, to which we call the attention of purchasers. HOOE & LUCKETT,
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